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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Australia Faces Socialization

Europe Talks Otto in Austria

Johnson Bids Union Keep Word

Beasts Began as Men's Friends

Spain Finds Arsenal and Plot

Parachute Man Lands on Lions

AUSTRALIA holds the most momentous election in its history. First returns show Labor Opposition gains in Victoria, but with the proportional representation system in use, final results cannot be known at once. The United Australia Party under Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons is fighting to remain in power. Opposing are the anti-Socialist Country Party, the Federal Labor Party under former Prime Minister James H. Scullin, and the Lang Labor Party, with extremely radical policies. Being voted on is the question of whether banking and finance shall remain in private hands or pass under government control. But this is only the first step—Australia is actually saying at the polls whether it wants complete socialization of the nation's vast resources.

¶ Europe's diplomats are asking each other, Will Archduke Otto mount a restored Hapsburg throne in Austria? Reports from Brussels that former Empress Zita will reëstablish her home in Austria, following announcement of Otto's engagement to Princess Maria of Italy, strengthen belief that a restoration plan is taking form. Premier Mussolini is said to be quietly active. France would not oppose if it helped hold off Germany. Britain shows no interest—The British have romance enough in Prince George's engagement to Marina of Greece.

¶ The U. S. textile workers' strike is declared by NRA Administrator Johnson as in "absolute violation" of an agreement he made with the union's head in June. "If agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this," he says, "it cannot make contracts on which the country can rely." He adds that President Sloan of the Textile Institute forced his opposing fellow employers to make many concessions to labor on its promises. Strike Leader Francis Gorman makes a pointed rejoinder to the head of the NRA—He demands General Johnson's resignation.

¶ Smithsonian Institution finds man's original relation with the animals was not one of weapon against claw, but of friendship. The primary happy "Eden" of men and beasts is perpetuated in "peace zones" still existing in isolated forests. Dr. Walter Hough knows such in Tibet and Alaska. Carl Akeley led Martin Johnson into a new valley in Africa where the lions accepted them as a matter of course. Mainly it was fearful men who taught the animals fear. Jack London wrote that in the long ago the man and the dog swore a pact always to stand by each other—And the dog has never forgotten his promise.

¶ Germany sees Reichsbishop Müller's difficulties continue with the large body of Protestant clergy who unflinchingly oppose his "reforms." Using his dictatorial power, the Reichsbishop removes Bishop Wurm as head of the state church of Württemberg, announcing that he does so to safeguard funds. But the Württemberg church denies legal right of the Reichschurch to control its funds. Several bishops organize a "Lutheran Council" to oppose the official head. A bishop may be brought from Transylvania to invest the Reichsbishop formally on Sept. 23—Germany's leading Protestant bishops have declined the honor.

¶ Madrid officials discover an arsenal of bombs, arms and ammunition in the Casa del Pueblo, labor headquarters sealed on Sept. 8 after an illegal strike. The Socialists raise the cry that this arsenal is a "plant like the Reichstag fire" to justify measures planned against their leaders. A celebration for martyrs of the revolt against monarchy is hastily banned as being the signal for a revolutionary movement. An order preventing minors from freely joining parties is enforced—And 80,000 howling youngsters and oldsters stage an unmistakable protest.

¶ Warsaw claims Poland possesses the best fliers in Europe. Officials of the fourth international challenge around-Europe race announce that tabulation of preliminary results shows Jerzy Baian of Poland leading with 1951 points and his team-mate, Stanislaw Ploncynski, next with 1821. Seideman, a German, is third with 1809, and Absruz, a Czech, is fourth with 1785—In many ways Poland shows how swiftly a new nation can come up.

¶ Chessington, Eng., sees Ben Turner, parachute jumper, float down smoothly from Surrey skies to land on a lions' den. Trainers fire pistols and play hose to keep two resentful lions from reaching Turner's dangling legs until firemen effect a rescue—More and more the stratosphere gains favor as a quiet, safe place to remain.

Age of Earth? Count the Rings

FERA to Aid 113,000 Students

Milk War Breaks Out Afresh

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Research

One to Four Billion

James Fennimore Cooper hasn't much of anything to do with the age of the earth perhaps. But it was 145 years ago today that the great author was born, and while 145 years seems like a long time it's nothing compared with 4,000,000,000 years.

Physical scientists think the earth is somewhere between 1,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 years old. They aren't quite certain, so they put it in round figures. And now they aren't even certain that their old methods of figuring this age are really accurate.

In the past they counted the strata or layers of rock exposed in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; they measured the amount of salt in the sea; and they figured out just how long it takes various kinds of mud and silt to become rock again.

But today Dr. G. H. Henderson of King's College, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., had a serious talk with members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, meeting in Boston. He says the best way to count the earth's birthdays is to study the rate of disintegration of uranium, radium, or other radioactive elements, as compared with the disintegration of actinium. Disintegration of these elements into radio-lead leaves deposits in concentric rings like haloes, which are different for different elements. Study of these haloes, he says, has led to very accurate calculations as to the position of rocks in the time-scale of past ages. The inability to identify certain rings leads him to believe, he says, that here are clues to the existence of more hitherto unknown elements, long since vanished from the earth.

Recovery

And Education

Besides keeping 500,000 persons from want the FERA will during the coming year enable about 113,000 boys to continue on in college. Mr. Aubrey Williams, Assistant Federal Relief Administrator, thinks this record obviates the need for any apology for the existence of the project.

Mr. Williams, addressing the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at Wellesley, Mass., yester-

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Bid to Russia Finally Sent From League

After Much Back-Stage Maneuvering, Entry Seems Settled

Week of Questions

Minorities, Saar and Austria Among Vexing Problems Awaiting Decision

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 15—The lively week in the League Assembly concludes with the dispatch of the formal invitation to Russia to join the League of Nations. As soon as the response is received it will be submitted to the Assembly and probably referred to the political commission. In the early days of next week Russia will doubtless be a member of the League since no effective opposition seems possible.

Criticism of the mismanagement of its entry continues. Had a normal course been pursued no real difficulty would have arisen and objections would not have been given such publicity. Hence it may be said that the superfluous intrigues and negotiations have rather spoilt the dramatic effect of an important event.

Star-Chambering

Last night there were still further episodes in the game of hide-and-seek. M. René Massigli of France and Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia stole out of their hotels as League emissaries to have a final consultation with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff who has changed his whereabouts almost daily and who has come to rest in a Savoy village. They returned in the evening to engage with others in a hotel-room conclave regarding the procedure.

The week has been marked by other innovations and surprises. There was almost complete absence of oratorical utterances in the discussion which has been a feature of earlier years. It is realized that eloquence without achievement in the present circumstances produces an unhappy impression. Speakers in the debate now closed have mostly confined themselves to a clear exposition of particular points.

Polish Recalcitrance

The repudiation by Poland of League supervision of the minorities treaty affects 16 other states bound by similar treaties. Although Poland affirms its intention of carrying out its obligations to its minorities, international control is the essence of the treaty and nothing can explain away Poland's unilateral denunciation of contractual guarantees. The gravity of this action, provoked by the exceptional régime imposed on certain states, is apparent.

It is not only calculated to make an end of important League functions but to make an end of international law itself. Poland has set the example which countries feeling themselves aggrieved may be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Forging Another Link in World Friendship

DURING THE EQUESTRIAN GAMES OF THE 10 OLYMPIAD
LT. COL. SHUNZO KIDO
TURNED ASIDE FROM THE PRIZE TO SAVE HIS HORSE
HE HEARD THE LOW VOICE OF MERCY, NOT THE LOUD ACCLAIM OF GLORY
1934
RIVERSIDE HUMANE SOCIETY
PRESENTED BY
H.I.H. PRINCE TSUNENORI KAYA

Honoring Act of Lieut.-Col. Shunzo Kido at Tenth Olympiad

Left—Unveiling the Tablet Placed by the Riverside, Calif., Humane Society on the Peace Tower at Mt. Rubidoux. Right—The Bronze Tablet Honoring Colonel Kido.

Tablet Marks Merciful Act Of Japanese Rider

Equestrian Who Lost Prize to Save Horse Honored by Riverside Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Forging another link in the chain of international friendship a ceremony took place on Mt. Rubidoux recently, when a deed of mercy performed by a Japanese equestrian entrant in the 1932 Olympic Games was memorialized.

A bronze tablet was unveiled to mark the deed, which was witnessed by thousands at the Olympic Stadium in Los Angeles. Affixed to the Peace Tower, erected on the mountain several years ago to honor Mr. Frank A. Miller of Riverside because of his constant efforts toward world peace, the tablet tells the story as follows:

"During the equestrian games of the Tenth Olympiad Lt. Col. Shunzo Kido turned aside from the prize to save his horse. He heard the low voice of mercy, not the loud acclaim of glory.""

At one side of the plate, which is decorated with a design of cherry blossoms, appears in Japanese characters an ancient Oriental axiom, which translated reads: "Mercy is the chief attribute of the warrior."

Occurring auspiciously on the occasion of an informal visit made by

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Arsenal of Explosives Found In Madrid, but Socialists Say It's 'Another Reichstag Fire'

Lavor Unrest Brought Recent Manifesto to Government

Many 'Plots' Crushed

Discovery Comes on Eve of Celebration for Jaca Martyrs

Meetings Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 15—An arsenal of bombs, arms and ammunition has been discovered in Casa del Pueblo, famous center of labor activities in Madrid.

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In consequence of illegal strike on Sept. 8, Casa del Pueblo was closed down and the door sealed. last night, it is stated, the police received orders to remove the seals and search the premises prior to an intended removal of the ban. Behind the wings of its theater, whole cases were discovered containing all kinds of material for making explosives, hundreds of bombs ready for use, pistols and parts of rifles.

The Socialist organ points out that to try to conceal explosives on the very premises of the labor headquarters would be foolish, and suggests that they were deliberately put there to justify measures against their leaders which the Government is planning.

Authorities have now banned every kind of public meeting. This specifically affects celebrations intended for tomorrow when the remains of Hernandez and Galan—heroes of the Jaca officers' revolt against the Monarchy under the Di Rivera dictatorship and regarded by Socialists as martyrs—were to have received public reinterment in the arch of the Plaza de la Independence. The authorities have stopped the work of erecting the tribune and have had it hastily demolished on the ground that it is believed that the celebrations were intended as the signal for a revolutionary movement.

Leftists were, however, permitted to hold an eleventh-hour meeting to protest against the ban on youth under age joining political movements without written authority of parents. It was attended by 80,000 persons, according to Left estimates.

Stronger Law For Safety At Sea Demanded

Complete Revamping of Rescue and Salvage Rules Forecast

Experts Unanimous

Morro Castle Tragedy Declared Potent Argument For Sweeping Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Complete revamping of laws and rules relating to rescues and salvage at sea are certain to follow the federal inquiries into the destruction of the steamship Morro Castle of the Ward Line, in the opinion of competent observers in the international shipping world.

Aside from this, interest here is centering on what the investigations may reveal regarding the cause of the fire on board the Morro Castle. The concensus was that reports originating in Havana that the fire was due to incendiarism have not been justified. Instead, the view was widely held that it was due rather to carelessness by drunken revelers during the "celebration" on the last night at sea.

Strength was given to this opinion by a statement by a member of the Morro Castle's crew that he had warned passengers against throwing lighted cigarettes and matches on the floor of the room where the fire was first seen, and that the carpet on this floor, having recently been cleaned by the use of an inflammable chemical, burned like tinder, causing the fire to spread so rapidly that it was impossible to control it, and, in a short while, the entire port side of the vessel was aflame.

Closer Contact

That this kind of carelessness and thoughtlessness of the safety of other passengers can be overcome only by closer contact of the captains of vessels and their passengers and by more rigid supervision of passengers' conduct was the view expressed in marine circles. It was held by some observers that such supervision was almost as necessary to the safety of vessels as was the direction of the navigation, since without such direct control, a vessel is always liable to just such a fire as destroyed the Morro Castle. Some proponents of this theory declared it was well within the right of the master of a vessel to deny liquor to a passenger who was threatened with intoxication.

At the same time, the absolute need of the closest kind of a watch being kept on all parts of a vessel, and especially during "celebrations," with a view to fire prevention, was stressed.

The hazard of fires would be greatly minimized through the employment of less inflammable materials and wood in interior construction of vessels, as recommended by President Roosevelt yesterday. Indeed, the President's recommendations were seen as offering ship owners constructive proposals, and it was not doubted that they will receive serious consideration.

Along with the demand for closer supervision by the captain over conduct of passengers, it was again reiterated that captains of vessels must, to more properly safeguard human life, be relieved of the pressure by ship owners against calling for aid because of the high cost of salvage, which, in many instances, amounts to 50 per cent of the value of the ship and cargo.

Strange Charges

Testimony by Acting Capt. William F. Warms was interpreted as indicating that his fear of salvage charges was a chief factor in causing him to hold back his first S O S call. At the same time, it was recalled that the saving of passengers entailed no charge; that it was the duty of any vessel to respond promptly to calls for help and to take passengers off a foundering ship, even though it could accept no financial return for the service.

Meanwhile, the recommendation of a prominent marine engineer that all salvage charges be abolished, published in an exclusive interview in The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, was stimulating discussion as to ways and means of increasing the safety of passengers at sea.

Until the federal investigations have reported on the Morro Castle disaster, the tendency here is against criticism of the conduct of the officers and crew of the vessel, since, it is held, such criticism might serve to prejudice their case, which is most serious and is intensified by the fact that 29 per cent of the passengers were lost and only 18 per cent of the crew. Furthermore, some of the lifeboats reached shore without any passengers and with a relatively small number of the crew who had, obviously, put off precipitately from the stricken vessel intent only on saving themselves.

Stuck to the Last

If this is proved, it was declared, it should not be interpreted as meaning that the sea is now without its heroes, Acting Captain Warms and some of his officers stuck to the ship to the last, to be taken off alive only when the Coast Guard practically forced them to come on board their cutter.

Indeed, it was declared, the sea today has as many heroes as it ever had and the action of a few of the crew of the Morro Castle at a time when Chief Officer Warms was forced, through no action of his own,

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New Testimony Of Arms Sales To Reich Heard

Violation of Versailles Pact Seen in Evidence Hearing Records

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Further evidence that it is general talk among arms salesmen that Germany is rearming in violation of the Versailles Treaty was put into the record of the Senate's munitions investigation as the committee concluded its questioning of officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

An agent of the Electric Boat Company sent his firm the report that Germany had erected munitions plants in Holland to evade the international agreement, it was disclosed last week.

Yesterday evidence was put into the record that American arms manufacturers may be supplying some of these contraband weapons. Mr. William N. Taylor, Paris representative of the du Pont firm, it was disclosed, wrote as follows to officials of his company:

Arms Bootleggers

"I heard on my last visit to Holland that the German political associations like the Nazi and others are nearly all armed with American revolvers and Thompson machine guns, and there is a regular business of bootlegging of small arms from America to Germany, the center being Cologne and most of the bootlegging being done by the Dutch."

In a later letter, Mr. Taylor said, "There is a certain amount of contraband among the river shippers, mainly in arms from America. Arms of all kinds coming from America are transshipped in the Scheldt to river barges before the vessels arrive in Antwerp. Then they can be carried through Holland without police inspection or interference. The Hitlerists and Communists are presumed to get arms in this manner.

It was revealed that the du Pont company hired a sales agent in Germany last year in preparation for modification of the Versailles Treaty, but when reports of pending changes subsided, and the company began to have misgivings about the agent, described by committee members as being an international spy who had worked for 13 countries, the company canceled its contract.

Agent Paid $25,000

The agent was Capt. Del Fungo Giera and, according to testimony given by the du Ponts, their contract with him provided that he would not go beyond the limits of the Versailles Treaty in any nego-

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Things Present

In a criminal trial, does the accused have to take the witness stand? Must a witness reply to every question? May the witness offer an opinion? These questions are answered in today's installment of the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

The student of German will enjoy comparing the article and translation, on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized on the World News Map, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday, Constitution Day, will be observed with a special page devoted to analyzing the constitutionality of the New Deal.

Monday brings also the Children's Page and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Calm Follows Textile Crisis In New England

Concessions Offered by Three Mills; Guards Stay on Duty

A hectic calm, following one of New England's most turbulent weeks of labor warfare, prevails today, with menacing clouds rolling up over Maine and Connecticut.

Rhode Island, which skirted close to the abyss of mob rule, ends the week with five of its cities and towns—Woonsocket, Saylesville, Bristol, Apponaug and Pontiac—under the rule of 2000 national guardsmen.

In the wake of violence that resulted in two fatalities, many wounded and injured and about 50 arrests, Rhode Island mills have come practically to a standstill. It is estimated by the Associated Press that 144 mills have closed and that more than 144,000 workers are on strike out of a total of about 150,000 normally employed.

While the situation is still tense, it is not expected that there will be issued any call for federal troops. President Roosevelt, who is attending the America's Cup races off Newport, R. I., today, conferred with Mr George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and with Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, Commander of the First Corps Area, at Fort Adams, near Newport, and reported that the situation appears calm enough to permit his presence at the races.

The Rhode Island Assembly, called in extraordinary session Wednesday by Gov. Theodore Francis Green, balked at most of the measures sought by the chief executive, and adjourned last night until Tuesday without taking any final action.

The theater of possible trouble appears to have shifted, principally to Maine, with announcement that Joseph Silvia, Rhode Island strike leader, with about 40 organizers, is heading for that State.

Union leaders remain determined to close the mills in Lewiston, largest of the state's textile centers. Augusta and Biddeford where the Pepperell Manufacturing Company continues to operate without a defection among its workers.

Guardsmen with fixed bayonets patrol the mills in these cities and in Skowhegan and Saco. The State Department of Labor estimates that only 3679 workers are on strike out of a total of 22,000 normally employed.

In Massachusetts two plants and in Rhode Island one mill have offered important concessions to the workers. The Berkshire Woolen Company at Pittsfield, Mass., offered to revert to the plan of having a single man at a loom, thereby providing employment for 74 additional employees. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., offered to advance workers' pay to eight hours' wage for a six-hour day and a five-day week. In Monson, R. I., 300 workers in the A. D. Ellis Company were informed the plant would adopt the one-loom plan as soon as they were able to reopen.

Lifting of U. S. Hay Duty Explained to Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The proclamation of President Roosevelt regarding the lifting of the duty on Canadian hay exported to the south only authorizes such importations into the United States to be free of duty under considerable limitations, the object of the law being to provide for areas where, due to the drought, extraordinary conditions prevail.

This was pointed out in Montreal by wholesale dealers in hay who claimed that the original announcement had left Quebec farmers "in an excited condition."

Animals Once Friends of Men, Naturalist's Study Indicates

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—In the early days of the human race the law of man's relations with the animals was not one of "tooth and claw" but of universal friendship.

This conclusion is reached by Dr. Walter Hough, curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, in connection with a study he has been making of the origin of domesticated animals.

The evidence he has gathered leads Dr. Hough to believe that domestication of animals arose from amity or mutual tolerance rather than from mastery. In certain isolated parts of the world, he says, explorers are still finding "peace zones" which are remnants of this original "Eden."

Fear Is Protective

"The fear that is engendered in animals by happenings out of the ordinary," says Dr. Hough, "is a protective device. Where, for a period of undetermined length, animals are not subjected to fear, the protective device is obliterated, becoming a useless function. Many instances of this have been observed, and their occurrence is noted as extra-normal by believers in the "tooth-and-claw" order of nature. Observers in new countries have recorded with surprise the lack of fear by animals.

"It is true that discharge of firearms and the light and smoke of camp fires soon put an end to an Eden-like simplicity like this. Fear is displayed, often in an exaggerated degree, and the animals become educated in evading dangers. The inventions of man for the capture of animals require increasing refinements to be effective. There is no doubt that most animals are apt students in the school of experience.

Adjustment Noted

"There still remain, in remote parts, zones of peace where animals are unaccustomed to fear. One such zone was found in Tibet by naturalists of the British Mt. Everest expedition. In this case the naturalists were allowed to observe the animals, but not to collect or disturb them, these rules being promulgated by the Tibetan authorities. Another instance, not man-controlled, was called to my attention by a member of our own staff who observed the lack of fear among the birds and animals during his explorations on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

"The adjustment of tribes of men and animals is also noted. The announcement of 'plenty of game' is not inconsistent with the presence of population—that is, of natives whose predilections and needs are not those of races called enlightened, who are only satisfied with extermination of fauna.

"The above leads to the generalization that domestication is not the province of cruel and fear-engendering men. Domestication came about in zones of peace and was accomplished by peaceful men through kindly methods. The coming together of such fortuitous circumstances as animals suited for domestication and men of the peaceful, patient type undoubtedly was found in Asia, where our domestic animals originated."

Awakening of U. S. to Dangers Of 'Red' Propaganda Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Young business and professional men belonging to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce have organized a national campaign against subversive activities that is planned to reach every section of the country.

A description of the new program came recently from Mr. E. R. West, national president of the junior chamber and also president of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. West announced that the nation has been divided into 10 areas with a chairman appointed to direct anti-Communistic movements in each.

The anti-Communistic program was originated by the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce several months ago, he said, and was made the keynote objective of the national organization at its recent convention in Miami, Fla., where Mr. West was elevated to the presidency.

Briefly described, the program calls for the promotion of better American citizenship through education the inauguration of state and federal legislation to curb un-American activities and the influence of subversive movements. The general objective is an awakening of the United States to what were described as the dangers of Communistic propaganda in poisoning public opinion.

The regional leaders appointed to carry on the movement are as follows:

Mr. Louis A. Duane, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Joseph W. Fox, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Eric C. Gambrell, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Clifford Hendrix, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Walter E. Holman, Portland, Ore.; Mr. J. Russell Knowland Jr., Oakland, Calif.; Mr. Lloyd J. Marti, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. Carl R. Miller, Decatur, Ill.; Mr. Carl H. Rooth, Denver, Colo.; and Peter G. G. Ten Eyck, Albany N. Y.

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Rainbow in Lead: Little Ahead, 5 Up, In U. S. Golf Final

Two of the three big sporting events which were scheduled to take place in the eastern part of the United States today started this morning.

They were the final round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament at The Country Club, Brookline; the America's Cup race off Newport, R. I., and the East-West pony polo game at the Meadow Brook Club grounds, Long Island. The polo game was postponed until next Wednesday on account of rain.

The Rainbow and Endeavour started the first of their races for the America's Cup at 10:40 a. m., E. S. T., with the Rainbow crossing the line about a minute in the lead.

W. Lawson Little Jr., of San Francisco, and David Goldman of Dallas were the golf finalists. At the end of 18 holes Little was 5 up.

[Further details will be found on the Sports Page.]

Lack of Uniform Motor Laws Puts Courts in Predicaments And Drivers in Criminal Class

Close Definitions Needed on Question of 'Reasonable' Speeds—Massachusetts Judge Differentiates Careless and Criminally Negligent Drivers

Highway Safety Series
Third of Eight Articles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If a man picks a pocket, there is no doubt about his being a criminal.

But if a motorist drives down Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, or any of a hundred other metropolitan theroughfares in the United States, the question of whether he is a criminal becomes wholly a matter of judgment.

That is because there is still a theory in vogue that everyone is entitled to use the highways and that everyone shall use them with due regard for the other fellow. Although the motorcar, the experts say, should have driven that theory out of business along with the ox-cart and dirt roads, it still remains law in many states where men, women and children get licenses to drive for the mere asking.

Fallacies in Legal Practice

True, there is no wrong in driving. And the law in most places says it is all right to drive at speeds that are reasonable. But if an officer thinks the speed of the car is unreasonable, he can arrest the motorist. And if the judge upholds the officer, the motorist becomes a criminal without intending to be one.

Here is one of many fallacies in legal practice that militate against the doctrine of relying on the courts for the preservation of highway safety.

In Massachusetts is another fallacy. The law says the motorist on the right has the right-of-way. This means that the car coming out of the side street to the right at every crossing legally has the preference. Yet, the State designates through ways and plasters "stop" signs on all roads leading into the through way, contradicting the motorist's educated sense that says "proceed" to the man on the right.

Danger at Intersections

The result is visible on every Massachusetts express road, whether it has four or six lanes. Motorists stick to the center of the road. They don't trust the driver edging into the through way. Cars coming 60 miles an hour down the express road receive scant recognition from the side-road driver who drives across without stopping.

Providence, R. I., throws some light on this issue. At a single intersection over a period of 10 days, a check was kept on the number of drivers who observed the so-called boulevard stop signs. Out of 600 drivers, 147 showed no inclination to stop, 23 went through the signs at high speeds and 60 slowed down but kept on going.

The Providence system of enforcement is one of the best in the country, yet even in that community more than 10 per cent of the drivers over the course of a year's observations failed to heed the stop signs.

Super-Express Highways

Out in Chicago, motorists are trained to obey the stop signs. Police have educated them to hold no repulsion against permitting through way traffic to proceed unbroken. The motorist knows that when he gets on the main route, others will respect his right to fast, uninterrupted travel. That is the purpose of super-express roads being built all over the country.

But imagine the predicament of a Chicago driver in Massachusetts. Taught to feel secure at high speeds on main roads, he proceeds along Bay State roads in the right hand lanes. Then one of those Massachusetts drivers ducks across his bow. At other intersections, the same stunt occurs. The Chicago driver learns that his educated safety sense is dangerous in Massachusetts. He understands why Massachusetts drivers clog the express roads by sticking to center lanes. And he becomes a booster of the nation-wide trend toward uniformity in regulation and enforcement of road laws. Until this is attained, the experts say, the nation cannot have reasonably safe highways.

Reasonable Speeds Allowed

Time was when the law said that speeds of more than 25 miles an hour was a criminal offense. Then it was easy for the courts. Today, the states build broad, smooth highways, furnishing everybody above the age of 16, sometimes less, with the right to pilot high-powered machines weighing two tons or more, capable of express-train speeds, let them pile into these cars anything that is movable from cats to pianos and says to them, "Now go out on the highways, but remember to respect the rights of others."

In some states they even go farther and tell the driver he must not drive less than 35 miles an hour.

But most of the legislators say that the motorist shall not drive faster than is reasonable, fastening upon the courts the responsibility of determining what is or was reasonable in the case of the individual brought in by the officer.

Criticized by Jurist

Few persons, least of all Judge Arthur P. Stone, chairman of the Administrative Committee of District Court Judges of Massachusetts, say that this is not the right procedure.

But Judge Stone says the courts are crowded with cases of drivers who were careless and caused considerable damage whom the courts could not charge with being reckless or criminally negligent.

Many cases pass through the courts in which drivers accused of negligence would not have willingly injured anyone. Yet Judge Stone contends that the appalling slaughter of the highways shows something is wrong. Following the trend of public demand in Massachusetts, he notes a new statute having recently crept into the books—that of driving so as not to endanger.

And again he sees the courts figuratively left hanging in the air with the task of determining whether the driver operated "so as to endanger the public."

Too Much Discretion

"I believe thoroughly in giving the courts discretion," Judge Stone says, "but the discretion should be in the disposition of cases and not in the determination of offenses. The legislators should set forth offenses with regard to the use of automobiles."

Probably every motorist has at some time or other been guilty of cutting a corner sharply, passing a standing trolley or in a moment of extreme hurry passing another car on a curve. If someone more careless than the driver had stepped out from behind a parked car, a fatality might have resulted. Hailed into Judge Stone's court, the driver would have received a fine of from $20 to $200 or a jail sentence of from two weeks to two years. Yet, all the driver did, perhaps was to cut a corner too sharply.

Obviously, the Judge says, there is something wrong with a system that places everyone in the position of being a potential criminal in spite of his standing in the community.

Rights on Through Way

The solution, he says, will come not from the courts but from the executive branch of government. He believes it will soon be more widely recognized that certain persons have superior rights to others on certain highways. A beginning has already been made in that direction.

Certain roads are now definitely established as through ways upon which certain rates of speed are permissible. People coming from intersecting streets, he insists, must be made to respect the rights of those on the through ways in order that the purposes of speed and safety for which these superexpress lanes are being built may be fulfilled.

In Rhode Island, on the route from Newport to Providence, circular signs placed at intervals along the main roads designate speeds considered reasonable for conditions ahead. Motorists unconsciously find themselves watching the signs for the fun of checking them with their own speeds.

Motor patrols report a distinct falling off in the number of speeders along that particular route.

Fewer Grade Crossings

In the near future, Judge Stone envisages more ways restricted to the use of high speed motor traffic, the elimination of more grade crossings, reductions in speeds on side streets that are merely communicating avenues between two major arteries and the training of efficient highway patrols to see that the laws are kept.

To the man who looks on the vast flow of motor traffic and says to the promoters of regulation, "It can't be done," the Judge declares that "our civilization will adjust itself to meet conditions as it always has done. Progress may be slow to the point of educating the masses but it is being accomplished.

"But the courts cannot do it all. My plea is that everything be done to diminish the danger attendant on the use of the highways and make the offenses against the law as simple and direct as possible. Do that and the courts will punish offenders according to the seriousness of their offenses."

Sharp Distinction Needed

That necessitates a distinct division between automobile offenders who are criminals and those who are not. This distinction, according to Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, former Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for Connecticut, requires two jurisdictions; one, a court system that can inflict severe punishment on the criminally negligent; the other, a licensing authority to determine the question of fitness to drive.

"Lack of public support," he says, "comes from the failure to draw a sharp line between the criminal and the inadvertent offender. For one the punishment is none too severe. For the other, there is too much rank injustice done.

"The most diligent, discriminating judgment on the part of every officer, prosecutor and judge must be exercised to determine if it is just to brand any highway offender as a criminal."

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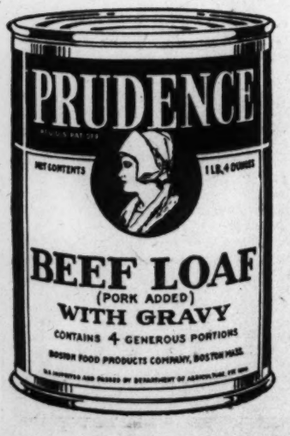

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Lutherans Call on Government To Take Over Making of Arms

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Sept. 15

THE annual conference of the eastern district of the American Lutheran Church, in final session here yesterday, called upon the Government of the United States to take the munitions business away from private enterprise.

A resolution adopted by the 200 delegates declared war to be "a stupid, inhuman and futile method of settling international disputes."

As to the munitions business, the resolution stated: "We commit ourselves to the proposition that the manufacture and sale of munitions be no longer a matter of private enterprise and profit."

Continuing on subjects relative to war, the Lutherans insisted "that military training in state universities and public schools be optional to the student and not compulsory," and protested "any government ruling which would tend to put our Government above God and cause man to violate his conscience in the matter of bearing arms."

Another adopted resolution put the Lutherans on record as taking part in the national church drive against indecent moving pictures.

Talk of Arms Sales To Reich Is Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

tiations he might have with the German Government. The contract, they said, also provided that no sales would be made which did not have the approval of the State Department. Mr. Giera was paid $25,000 when the contract was canceled, although his attorneys demanded $36,000.

Next week the committee will call officials of the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation and members of the Pratt & Whitney Corporation of Hartford, Conn. Much of the evidence that will be introduced has been discussed with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Mr. Hull is anxious to avoid arousing any more protests of foreign governments against unfavorable mention of their high officials.

For the first time the committee is beginning to show that it is exercising more careful judgment as to the documents that should be put into the record. A series of cablegrams taken from the du Pont files were withheld because, Mr. Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator said, they might lead to a "serious situation in a certain South American country."

Nevertheless, Mr. Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota declares that the committee still has the "complete coöperation" of the State Department.

The committee concluded its investigation of the du Pont firm with a request that company officials send in a statement of all political campaign contributions made to any party by all officers and board members since 1919.

Argentina Opens Inquiry

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (AP)—Aroused by unfavorable reflections cast on some Argentine officers by testimony presented to the United States munitions inquiry, a commission to "safeguard the honor and prestige" of the navy started functioning yesterday. Headed by Rear Admiral Orlandini, the commission will investigate circumstances under which the navy acquired airplanes abroad.

Export of Arms Banned

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 15 (AP)—Export of arms, war material, airplanes or airplane motors to Bolivia and Paraguay was prohibited by government decree Sept. 13.

Ford Sees Price Boosting As Goal of Textile Strike

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—"Outside interests" may be responsible in part for the textile strike, Mr. Henry Ford, motor magnate, believes. He expressed this opinion last night as he departed for Detroit.

The most important factor behind the textile strike, Mr. Ford declared, is a "move to boost prices," and interests seeking these increases are not necessarily textile employers or leaders of the employees, but "possibly outside interests," he said.

North Carolina Mill Bombed

BURLINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15 (AP)—A massive dynamite bomb directed at the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, scene of yesterday's rioting, shook Burlington early today. The explosion was terrific, but little damage was done. Windows in the mill were shattered along a 50-foot front, but the machinery was untouched.

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Bid to Russia Finally Sent From League

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to follow. The matter cannot be allowed to remain where it is.

Still Revisionist

Again Italy exploded another charge of dynamite in declaring itself more than ever in favor of revision of treaties.

Among recent reports on a Franco-Italian rapprochement, it was asserted that Italy agreed to drop the doctrine of revision, which is disagreeable to France and its friends. It has evidently not done so. It regards revision as a permanent political principle of Italy. There must be adaptation in accordance with changing situations.

With Baron Aloisi's speech on Poland's attempt to abrogate minority treaties, for the first time revision of treaties has been introduced as a live issue at the tribune of the League.

Variety

Austria has made its voice heard, but its representatives have not obtained the general approval which went to the late Engelburt Dollfuss. There is some suspicion of Austria's intentions not dissipated by Chancellor Schuschnigg's declarations.

The problem of the Saar is complicated by France's refusal to surrender the mines, however the Saarlanders vote, until full payment is made. There is a serious dispute between German organizations in the Saar and the high commissioner of the League, Mr. G. G. Knox. Whatever the truth may be it is unfortunate that the League Commissioner and a very important section of the voters should be at loggerheads.

On the Chaco question, Señor José M. Cantilo of Argentina reported efforts made to secure peace which have not yet been successful. The Colombian delegate, Dr. Jesus Maria Yepes, remarked that jurisdiction of the League extends to South America, despite the Monroe Doctrine. The Pan-American Union now collaborates with the League in receiving the League commission. These organizations cannot ignore each other. They will work better if there is permanent connection.

The Assembly in the first stage of its deliberations raised the gravest political questions which at present perplex the world. In the second stage it must attempt to find the solutions.

Berlin Denies Support Of Poles on Minorities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 15—Poland's denunciation of the treaty for protection of minorities is followed keenly here both because of its effect upon the question of international post-war treaties generally and also because of the German minorities in Upper Silesia.

The Polish action, it is contended here, brings the minority rights of the League of Nations in question so that it is a severe blow against France and the Little Entente, which base their position on the inviolability of peace treaty rights.

What will guarantor powers like France do regarding minorities is the question which one paper asks—obviously with an eye upon Upper Silisia, where there are Germans under Polish rule. It is strange to find a German newspaper which in the last 16 years has done nothing but attack the French statesman, Clemenceau, now quoting the fact that he would only sign the minority treaty in regard to Upper Silesia provided there were international guarantees for all the minorities there. What will happen to the German school concessions in Upper Silesia and to Germans under Polish agrarian reforms? Will the League of Nations control be acknowledged?

But apart from these considerations it is thought here that the Polish act is prticularly governed by Soviet Russia's imminent entry into the League and fear that the latter will complain to the League of treatment of Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. That Poland's action was preceded by an understanding with Germany, as has been stated in certain French circles, is strongly denied here.

Five Get Life Terms In Jeske Kidnaping

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (AP)—For kidnaping, robbing and maltreating Hr. and Mrs. John Jeske, legatees of the late Lon Chaney, noted screen actor, a woman and four men today were given sentences designed to keep them in prison the rest of their lives.

Jeske and his bride were seized during their honeymoon at a mountain resort near here last July 15. They were bound, gagged and beaten in the face before they were brought to Los Angeles and released after Jeske gave his abductors $76.

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Johnson's Attack on Strike Brings Textile Union Demand That He Resign as NRA Chief

General Denounces Union for Violation of Pledge —Union Leader Asserts No Promise to Halt Walkout Was Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Textile union leaders here today demanded that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, resign because of his New York speech last night, accusing them of bad faith in calling the walkout.

Their demand, issued by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers, brings to a head a sharp running skirmish between General Johnson and organized labor. The general is now irretrievably upon the right bank of the labor dispute stream, and the slant which he personally gives to the NRA confirms the growing opposition on the part of labor toward that organization.

Mr. Gorman accused General Johnson of not telling the truth, of bad faith, and of idleness while textile workers were suffering. The General, in turn, had declared that the textile code had brought great benefits to labor and that the industry was the last one in which a strike should have occurred. He said that Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, had agreed with him not to call a strike.

In reply today Mr. Gorman said that General Johnson has "the employer-mind" and thinks in terms of troops and robots. On June 2, he said, an agreement was reached between the administrator, the Cotton Textile Institute and the union, reading in its first clause that "this agreement does not prejudice the right to strike."

The agreement, covering hours, wages, differential and the stretch-out, provided for a study by NRA's research and planning decision.

Johnson Scores Labor Leaders For Strike Call

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—While 20,000 silk dyers in the Paterson, N. J., area, served individually with notice of a court injunction restraining their proposed strike, found their work at the mills speeded up today to handle as much silk as possible before the order expires, textile workers throughout the United States were considering the probable effect of the action of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, in lining himself up on the side of the employers in the textile industry.

General Johnson's stand on the controversy between textile employers and workers was revealed in an address at a meeting of NRA code authorities here last night.

Scoring the strike leaders for repudiating the agreement made by the United Textile Workers of America with the Federal Government calling off a threatened walkout last June, he asserted that "if such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this one, then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality that it can make contracts on which this country can rely."

Commends Gorman

Commending Mr. Francis J. Gorman, head of the national strike committee, General Johnson said he doubted "if there is a more conscientious patriot and sincere man in the country than he."

"The trouble is that when you unleash the forces of riot and rebellion, you never know when you can control them," he said. "I know now how this strike was pulled in contravention of the solemn engagements of the federation."

Asserting that the cotton textile industry was the very last place in the United States where a strike should have been called, he continued:

"The code increased employment by 140,000, or nearly 33 1-3 per cent. According to our studies, it increased hourly wage rates by 70 per cent.

"What is it that labor now demands? A 30-hour week, a 25 per cent increase in the wages of labor. By adding the processing tax to the increase in the price of cotton and increase of labor wages under NRA, the cost of cotton goods has been doubled.

"The increase in the price of raw cotton alone has been 100 per cent, and the farmer and the workman are yet to be heard from. The price of overalls and cotton work gloves have increased 100 per cent."

General Johnson attacked Mr. Norman Thomas, National Socialist leader, who, he said, urged the strike.

"Men circulated around the delegates and told them that the Government would feed the strikers," he said. "Norman Thomas appeared and urged the strike. He is a politico. Whatever there is of economic doctrines in the Socialist Party, it is political first and economic afterward."

Mr Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement after the meeting in which he took exception to General Johnson's remarks on the textile strike, describing them as "unwarrantable utterances and prejudiced intrusion into the textile situation."

Mr. Woll, a previous speaker on the same platform, declared that he had no knowledge that General Johnsor would take occasion to attack textile workers, laud textile employers" and bitterly denounce organized labor in general."

In a statement issued from the headquarters of the Cotton Textile Institute, Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the institute, placed responsibility for violence in connection with the textile strike upon "those who have loosed flying squadrons upon citizens desiring only to work."

The cotton textile industry has imported no strike breakers to run its mills, nor armed any thugs, he said. "Indeed, in many mills, the workers have not waited for the protection of the constituted authorities but have banded themselves together to defend their right to work," he continued.

Georgia Troops Called To Protect Right to Work

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15 (AP)—State troops guarded one textile plant today and other guardsmen throughout the State held themselves in readiness for a call to strike duty as Georgia took steps to protect cotton mills and workers from harm. Two companies of the Georgia National Guard were ordered out by Gov. Eugene Talmadge late yesterday for strike duty at the Goodyear Clearwater Company plant at Atco, Ga.

Reports in Macon and elsewhere are that cotton manufacturers plan to reopen their mills Monday. Strikers in turn said they were ready to "keep up the fight" to prevent workers from entering the mills. The total number of workers idle in Georgia stands at 44,480 out of the 60,000 normally employed.

Georgia Demands Order

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15 (AP)—Governor Talmadge yesterday instructed Adjt.-Gen. Lindley Camp to be ready with the National Guard for strike duty.

"I want the flying squadron in Georgia to stop," the Governor said in a statement.

"I want all violence and intimidation, carrying arms, big sticks and baseball bats to stop.

"I do not want anyone in Georgia interfering with those who want to work.

"I hope that it will not be necessary for me to call out the National Guard, but the right to work in Georgia will be protected."

Ready....
Cleophée Robillard
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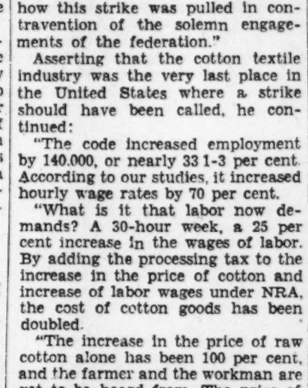

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LUGGAGE SHOP—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Australian Election to Decide State Banking Control Urged In Labor's Socialization Plan

Four Main Parties Contest Federal Seats, as Three Make Class Appeals to Workers and Farmers —New Deal Mooted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 15—A continent will go to the polls today to decide whether the traditional policy of intrusting banking and finances to private enterprise shall persist, or whether they will be placed under governmental control as the first step toward complete socialization of the country's wealth and resources.

Despite all other issues, such as programs to relieve unemployment and measures to assist farmers in a period of low prices, banking is the paramount issue of the federal election. It will decide on 76 members of the House of Representatives and 18 Senators. Either Australia is to carry on along the course of recovery it is now pursuing, or to turn back politically to where it was in 1931, it is believed by observers.

Four main parties are contending in the election. First, there is the United Australia Party, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, who parted from his Labor colleagues in 1930 over financial policy. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the U. A. P., which he led to a sweeping victory at the polls in December, 1931.

Secondly, there is the Country Party, led by Dr. Earle Page, and generally anti-Socialist and friendly toward the U. A. P. except on the tariff question. It is contesting, as usual, only rural constituencies, and expects to hold the balance of power in the new Parliament—the greatest measure of success it can hope for.

Federal Labor Party

Thirdly, there is the Federal Labor Party, under Mr. James H. Scullin, Prime Minister during the early years of the world economic crisis and a so-called moderate, who, through pressure of the rank and file of his supporters, has become more radical in his belifs and now is an adherent of the policy of political control of banking.

Fourthly, there is the Lang Labor Party, so-called because it has adopted the exeremely radical policy of Mr. John T. Lang, the former Premier of New South Wales. Mr. Lang, however, does not lead it at the polls because he is remaining, for the time being, in state politics, but he is its campaign director. The Lang party, though contesting only New South Wales seats, has influenced the policy of the Federal Labor Party in other states, but is being bitterly opposed by this party in New South Wales.

In the two years and nine months of the Lyons Government's term of office, Australia is generally admitted to have made tremendous progress toward recovery. Part of that has been due to the substantial increase in wool prices last season, but sane, sound government and genuine sacrifies by all sections of the community are believed to be most responsible.

Incumbent's Policy

Mr. Lyons, therefore, is ppealing to electors "to leave well alone," and to return his party in order that it may continue its good work. The Lyons Government has done little to make it outstandingly popular, though it has done nothing to earn voters' distrust. To achieve its success, it has had to impose (or keep imposed) irksome burdens, even on his warmest supporters. Unpopular taxes and wage cuts are still in force, although the Lyons Government has been able to relax them in certain respects.

But unemployment, although reduced by half, is still rife. Many farmers are on the bread-line or bankrupt. Nominal wages are still far below the 1930 levels. It can be regarded as certain that promises of an Australian "New Deal" will appeal to a large number of voters.

Opposition Policies

Mr. Lyons' cautious policy boils down to this: Help for farmers by a "recovery loan," and, if necessary, the establishment of home-consumption prices for primary products, such as now prevails for butter; continuation of the present policy of tariff revision through inquiries and reports by the Tariff Board, with more power to negotiate foreign trade treaties while maintaining the traditional preference to Britain; reëstablishment of the Interstate Commission to investigate disputes between the Commonwealth and the states; an extended defense program; and practical and enlarged efforts to relieve unemployment, especially of youths.

The Country Party, which has only rural voters to think of, has gone boldly for drastic tariff reductions, extensive plans for the rehabilitation of farmers, the offering to Britain of a greater share of the Australian market for manufactured goods in return for more sympathetic treatment for Australian products, the institution of home-consumption prices for all primary products, and a huge public works program to relieve unemployment. It is an unpopular policy for the cities, but should win many new voters and retain most of the former support in the country.

Political control of banking is in the forefront of the Federal Labor Party's program, for the purpose of stimulating credit for extensive schemes of providing work for unemployed and relief of farmers.

The Lang Labor Party has the same objectives in view, but goes further in declaring the methods by which it hopes to gain them. It wants control not only of the Commonwealth Bank, the so-called "central bank" of Australia, but also of all trading banks, at present owned by thousands of shareholders in public companies.

There are minor bids for political representation by the Douglas Social Credit Party and the Communists. Both are fighting forlorn battles.

Seat of Australian Commonwealth and Men Directing Election Campaigns

Upper: Ewing Galloway. Lower: Left to Right, The Christian Science Monitor, Wide World, and Keystone.

Leaders Marshal Best Forces During Crucial Test for Federal Government

Upper—The Commonwealth Office Building at Canberra. Lower, Left to Right—John T. Lang, Leader of the Lang Labor Party; James H. Scullin of the Federal Labor Party; Dr. Earle Page of the Country Party; and Joseph A. Lyons, Present Prime Minister and Leader of the United Australia Party.

Monitor Interviews Close With Manager

MR. ROLAND R. HARRISON, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort in the last of the Monitor Interview series, tonight at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, Mr. Beaufort will begin a series of feature radiocasts over the same stations at the same hour.

Japanese Honored For Merciful Act

(Continued from Page 1)

Prince Tsunerori Kaya and Princess Toshiko Kaya upon Mr. Frank A. Miller, the Royal couple witnessed the unveiling and expressed their gratification.

The brief ceremony included remarks by Dr. Rufus B. von Klein-Smid, president of the University of Southern California and Chancellor of the Institute of World Affairs which meets each December at the Mission Inn here. American and Japanese flags which covered the tablet were drawn aside by Mr. G. A. Hammer of Riverside, president of the Humane Society, which was responsible for the affixing of the tablet to the Peace Tower.

Mt. Rubidoux is famed as the scene of the original Easter sunrise service, which has been held annually for many years and has inspired a score of similar services in southern California. It is also the locale for the annual pilgrimage of the Armistice Day sunset service, a patriotic and international program.

It was at the foot of this mountain, near a planting of ornamental cherry trees given to the city of Riverside by Japanese citizens some years ago, that Prince and Princess Kaya and their suite were greeted upon their arrival from Los Angeles in a motor caravan. More than 200 Japanese residents of Riverside County were on hand to shout a welcome and wave both American and Japanese flags. A bouquet was presented to the Princess, and for the Prince a 30-page book containing choice views of Riverside was prepared.

At the Mission Inn the visitors met Mr. Miller and members of his immediate family with whom they lunched informally. Mr. Miller, to honor his guests, was attired in Japanese garb presented to him following a visit he made to Japan several years ago. He also wore the decoration, given to him in 1929 by Emperor Hirohito of Japan, of whom Prince Kaya is a first cousin. This is the Fourth Order of Merit, the Order of the Rising Sun. Mr. Miller, who was granted this recognition by Japan because of his work for international amity, is one of the few men in the world, other than Japanese, upon whom the order has been bestowed.

Mosquito Lays 100 Eggs

A female mosquito lays from 100 to 400 eggs at one time.

Australian Election Leaders Rose From Social Obscurity

Scullin Was Battery Boy in Mine, Lyons School-Teacher, Lang Worked Way Up as Labor Champion, Page Was Surgeon During War in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Sept. 15—The leaders in the federal election fight to be decided in Australia today are living proofs that Australia is a land of opportunity.

Three at least have risen from obscurity, and have climbed to the top of their respective political ladders. An English politician visiting Australia last year professed himself amazed at the great opportunities that Australia gave men with ambition but little means to make their names in politics.

One of the four was a not too well paid school-teacher. Another was a battery boy in a mine who taught himself practically all his book-learning and rose to be a Prime Minister.

Lyons Taught School

The Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, was a school-teacher in Tasmania, and his wife was a 17-year-old teacher at the time of their marriage. He would still be a school-teacher if he had not entered politics in the interest of Labor more than 20 years ago. Quietly and doggedly he worked himself up to become Leader of the Opposition, and then after the failure of two successive governments went in as Premier of Tasmania in 1923.

Six years later he took his chance in federal politics. He was a comparatively little-known member of the Scullin Ministry until the dramatic breakaway, when, with four followers he founded a party—later the United Australia Party—and from a wooden box on the Adelaide Railway Station platform announced that he hoped to light a blaze that would fire the whole of Australia.

After a sensational campaign, he returned to the federal capital as Prime Minister, and it is quite possible that he, his wife, and his 11 sturdy children will now go back to the Prime Minister's house in Canberra.

Page a Surgeon

Dr. Earle Page, the veteran Country Party leader, whose policy will be broadcast tonight, was a brilliant scholarship winner, who graduated as a doctor of medicine and entered politics with a high reputation on the north coast as a surgeon. He was a Grafton boy, and mayor there before he became a politician. During the war he served with the A. I. F. in France and Egypt. He was leader of the Country Party in the Commonwealth Parliament from 1921, and was acting Prime Minister in the absence of Mr. S. M. Bruce, with whom he joined forces to form the Bruce-Page Government.

Jim Scullin

A bush school gave Mr. James Scullin the rudiments of education, and an enormous capacity for reading furthered it. When his father's sight failed, young Jim Scullin did his reading for him. The works of Henry George were favorites with his father, but the son did not absorb his fiscal theories, for he has always been a strong Protectionist.

He saved enough money to open a grocery business in Ballarat, and his self-acquired book-learning made him the successful candidate for editorship of a Labor newspaper in Ballarat. He once opposed—unsuccessfully—the late Alfred Deakin, Australia's silver-tongued orator, and earned the title of "the boy politician." He tried again, and in 1929 the former battery boy took office at the head of the first Federal Labor Ministry since the war. When his party was sent from office by the Lyons coup he became leader of the Federal A. L. P.

Second "Labor" Leader

Mr. J. T. Lang, the former Premier of New South Wales, leads a Labor section that is not affiliated with the Federal Labor Party, and consequently in New South Wales there was the spectacle of rival candidates calling themselves Labor men. But Mr. Lang holds more extreme views than Mr. Scullin. He would like completely to socialize the banking system.

When he was Premier of New South Wales, his repudiation policy was blamed for forcing the state-owned bank to close its doors.

Donations Save House in Park

The first residence built in General Grant Park, California, has been saved from destruction by subscriptions of pioneers and will be used for a museum.

Flowers of Spring Take August for May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Twin Falls, Idaho

SNOWBALLS and cherry blossoms all on the same hot August day don't exactly sound—or look—like late summer, but that is what happened in southern Idaho recently.

Mr. C. J. Sahlberg's snowball bush blossomed last May and in August repeated the performance. The stems were longer, the leaves thicker, but the flowers were smaller than at the normal growing season.

The same day Mr. G. M. Simpson discovered that his cherry tree was blooming for the second time this year. Perhaps he'll be having fresh cherry pie the first of October.

Georgia to Halt Aid If Idle Reject Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—All employable persons who do not accept work when offered will be dropped from the relief rolls, Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Georgia federal relief administrator, notified county administrators recently.

Appealing for concerted effort in elimination of able persons from relief upon their refusal to accept work in fields or other local lines, Miss Shepperson said:

"With the need of field hands or other labor supply, it is becoming impossible to obtain workers over the state because able-bodied persons prefer relief to the type of work available. Anyone having an opportunity to work is to be at once cut off from relief."

Christian Science Publications Seen at Chicago World's Fair By Hundreds of Visitors Daily

Letter to Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, From Bronson Alcott, and Her Letter to Son Included in Exhibit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—From 400 to 1000 persons daily have visited the exhibit of Christian Science publications at the Chicago world's fair this summer. The booth is located in the Hall of Social Science across the lagoon from The Christian Science Monitor pavilion.

While the major part of the space is given over to a display of the authorized publications in English and many other languages, a case of manuscript letters in photostatic facsimile is attracting especial interest. One of the letters, written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, does not appear in her published works.

It was addressed to her son in 1888, and is as follows:

"My dear Son

"I am rejoiced to find you willing to have my dear grandchild learn what he most needs and what you *most need* of him *first*. After this there is time enough to gain music.

"Your affectionate Mother
M. B. G. Eddy"

Founder of Concord School

Of singular historical interest is a second letter shown here, written to Mrs. Eddy by A. Bronson Alcott, founder of the Concord School of Philosophy and the father of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women."

The date is Jan. 17, 1876, the year following that in which Mrs. Eddy published the Christian Science textbook. Mrs. Eddy said later of Mr. Alcott, "After the publication of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' his athletic mind, scholarly and serene, was the first to bedew my hope with a drop of humanity. When the press and pulpit cannonaded this book, he introduced himself to its author by saying, 'I have come to comfort you'" (Pulpit and Press, p. 5).

Asked for Interview

In his letter Mr. Alcott thanks Mrs. Eddy for a copy of Science and Health which he had just read with profound interest and which he described as a "remarkable volume." The book had awakened in him, he said, an earnest desire to know more of its author personally. The truths stated in it, upheld by the facts of immortal life, proved to him the inspiration of the author who had reaffirmed in modern language the revelations of the New Testament.

In years of such great materialism, Mr. Alcott continued, he rejoiced to hear any voice speaking with assurance for God—especially when such words proceeded from a woman's inspiration.

Saying that space did not permit him to speak at greater length, he asked if an interview might be arranged at which an interchange of views would be possible on this subject, which was of absorbing interest to him.

In Hall of Social Science

Since the exhibit is primarily a display of books and other literature, the collection was placed in the Hall of Social Science because it was thought suitable to group it among the exhibits of publishers. Last year an exhibit by the Christian Science church was maintained in the Hall of Religion.

On the center wall of the booth is presented also a brief pictorial story of the nearly 60 years' growth of The Christian Science Publishing Society. It begins with a photograph of the small house in Lynn, Mass., where Mrs. Eddy wrote Science and Health, and ends with a picture of the Society's recently completed $4,000,000 publishing house in Boston. On the wall above the pictures is inscribed a quotation from the Bible which has also been placed on the façade of the new building: "The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it," Psalms 68:11.

Works by Mrs. Eddy, and other authorized literature and periodicals which come from The Christian Science Publishing Society, are shown on one side of the booth. On the other is a striking illuminated map. More than 2000 Reading Rooms, one learns from lighted spots on this map and from a legend above it, are now making available the Christian Science publications in 24 countries.

Gold Found in Texas

Gold in paying quantities was recently reported discovered in Coleman County, Texas.

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BOSTON

Lawson Little Meets Goldman In Golf Final

British Amateur Champion Hopes to Add United States Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Sept. 15—W. Lawson Little Jr. of the Presido Golf Club, San Francisco, and David Goldman of the Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Texas, met today in the final round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament on the links of The Country Club, Clyde Park, and the winner will succeed to the title held by George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, in 1933. Little was 5 up at the end of the 18th hole.

The two finalists played brilliant golf over the first nine holes. Little turned in a par 35 with the Texan only two over those figures. Goldman started in with a birdie to go 1 up when Little took par 4. Little won the second to even the match and then went 1 up at the fourth with a birdie 3. Goldman squared the match at the fifth with a birdie 3. The next three holes were halved; but Little went 1 up when Goldman drove out of bounds on his second shot and conceded the hole.

A birdie 3 at the 10th put Little 2 up and when Goldman three-putted the 11th Little became 3 up. By sinking a 20-foot putt for a birdie 2 Goldman won the 12th, but Little became 3 up again by winning the 13th in par. The 14th, 15th and 16th were halved in par figures. By taking the 17th with a par 4, Little went 4 up, as Goldman took a 5. Little went 5 up with a birdie 3 at the 18th. Little's card for the 18 holes was a brilliant 69, two under par. Their cards

Little, out	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—35
Goldman, out	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—36—37
Little, in	3	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	—34—69
Goldman, in	5	6	2	5	5	4	3	5	4	—39—76

Lawson Little, a member of the U. S. Walker Cup team, was the only golfer of any repute to survive the scramble of the match play adopted this year. He eliminated Donald J. Armstrong, Aurora (Ill.) player who had had no previous national reputation in the 36-hole semifinal, yesterday, 4 and 3. Goldman eliminated a fellow townsman from Dallas, Texas, another player previously unknown outside of his State, in the other semifinal, 4 and 2.

The golf played in the semifinals certainly created little in the way of credit to the respective golfers. Either the semifinalists are not the golfers they should be for so exalted a position or the strain, tension or too much golf affected their respective abilities. Not one player equaled par figures for any one nine. Easily the best golf was played by Little. He did not attempt to please the large gallery with any exhibition of long-driving ability. Every shot he played was to win a hole.

Armstrong earned warmth from the impartial crowd by his courageous struggle in the face of being outdistanced off the tee time and again. Both spasmodically displayed sensational shot-making for great recoveries, but lacked any semblance of the consistency of a top-notch golfer. In the afternoon round of the Little-Armstrong match the two players halved only three holes, the 1st, 10th and 14th. Little left the first tee 2 up and won the 2d and 3d holes. Armstrong held him back by winning the next two and Little won the 6th and 7th, only to drop the 8th and 9th. The British amateur champion was one over par and Armstrong three over. Coming in Little took the 11th and 12th; lost the 13th; halved the 14th and ended the match on the 15th; or really the 33d hole of the 36, with a par 4 to the Illinois man's 5. Their cards:

Goldman, out	5	4	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	—41
Smith, out	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	—38
Goldman, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	—38—79
Smith, in	4	5	3	5	6	5	4	4	5	—41—79
Goldman, out	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	5	—39
Smith, out	6	3	5	3	5	4	3	4	6	—39
Goldman, in	3	5	4	4	5	4	2			
Smith, in	4	5	3	5	4	5	3			

Somehow the Goldman-Smith battle held more human interest. Here were two Texans from the same city who had traveled together, roomed together, and rooted for each other in the earlier rounds. Neither is well supplied with funds or clothing, since the baggage of Smith strayed en route. Their friendship for each other, apart from golf, and their rivalry on the links, furnished an excellent setting for publicity and the gallery took to the two boys.

Their golf was erratic. Both players looked out of their class battling for the supreme amateur golf honors of the United States and played as though conscious of it. They seemed handicapped somewhat by their friendship and unable to adopt the merciless attitude toward each other that brings out great golf. Then again they appeared tired and worn. Only the fact that neither lacks courage kept those watching them from believing that the victor would face certain defeat in the final.

Goldman, like Little, never lost the lead he established in the morning round. At the end of the first afternoon nine he had increased the margin to 2 up, both players going out in figures 4 over par. Coming in they ding-donged holes, halving only the twenty-ninth, and Goldman ended the affair, 4 and 2, by taking the thirty-third and thirty-fourth holes. Their cards:

Little, out	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	5—37
Armstrong, out	6	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	—37
Little, in	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4—36—73
Armstrong, in	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5—38—75
Little, out	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	5	5—36
Armstrong, out	4	5	6	3	4	5	3	4	4—38
Little, in	4	3	3	5	5	4			
Armstrong, in	4	5	4	4	5	5			

United States Amateur Golf Championship —Final Round

David Goldman, Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Texas, defeated Reynolds G. Smith, Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, 4 and 2.

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, defeated Donald J. Armstrong, Aurora Golf Club, Aurora, Ill., 4 and 3.

President's Cup Race

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Over the blue waters of the Potomac River, churned into a rough, wave-crested speedway by explosive revolutions of many motors, the eighth annual President's Cup regatta will be run here next Friday and Saturday, with eight speedy racing motorboats seeking the Chief Executive's gold trophy. The Gold Cup boats—there are only a few in the world—are the most expensive of small racing craft. The hulls cost around $8000 and the motors $5000. The three-heat contest for the President's Cup, placed in competition in 1926 by Calvin Coolidge, is the feature of a four-day aquatic program. In addition to other motorboat events, there will be rowing, swimming and canoeing races.

Leads in Golf Final

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio Golf Club.

Great Fleet of Pleasure Craft Follows America's Cup Yachts

Endeavour and Rainbow Push Bravely On Toward International Buoy With Early Prospects of Unsatisfactory Sailing Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15—In emulation of two-score other contests in the last four-score years, Thomas Octave Murdock Sopwith's blue cutter Endeavour, challenger, and Harold Sterling Vanderbilt's white sloop Rainbow went out into eastern Block Island Sound today for the first of a series of races in the fifteenth match for the America's Cup. Racing conditions when the boats left their moorings in Brenton's Cove, that has floated three other challengers and all but two of the defenders, were not particularly satisfactory, although there were some encouraging signs. What little wind there was came drifting in from the southeast and decks were wet from a night's heavy rain, but the race committee after consulting with a meteorological expert from Block Island, pushed bravely forth for the international buoy, 15 miles from Brenton's Cove and six miles directly off shore.

A great fleet of pleasure craft and excursion steamers followed the committee out to the start and, while in size and tonnage it did not match that of four years ago, or some of the great fleets that streamed out of New York harbor in years gone by, the total was well up to 400 boats of all descriptions above 25 feet overall, with half a dozen coastwise liners carrying hundreds of yachting enthusiasts hovering in the background.

Never before have the patrol regulations been so carefully planned nor so rigidly enforced. Every yacht and steamship captain had a book of printed instructions directing him exactly which way to steer with every move of the boats, with 20 coast guard and other patrol boats acting as marine traffic officers. The two contenders had finished their final preparations on the way at Bristol two days before; but in order to take advantage of every opportunity for the additional training of their crews and to try out still other sails, both skippers took their charges out on Friday for four hours' sailing, the Endeavour having Vanitie as a "trial horse" while Rainbow was accompanied by Weetamoe. Mr. Sopwith's power boat, Vita, established a starting line at Brenton's Reef Lightship, and for two hours Endeavour and Vanitie practiced starts. The wind was light, and Vanitie, which handles very easily and turns very quickly, won most of the contests, the timing on Endeavour not being particularly keen. They turned back into the harbor shortly after noon, and on the way in Endeavour gave her crew another chance at handling the yacht's big ventilated spinnaker, which was broken out quite smartly.

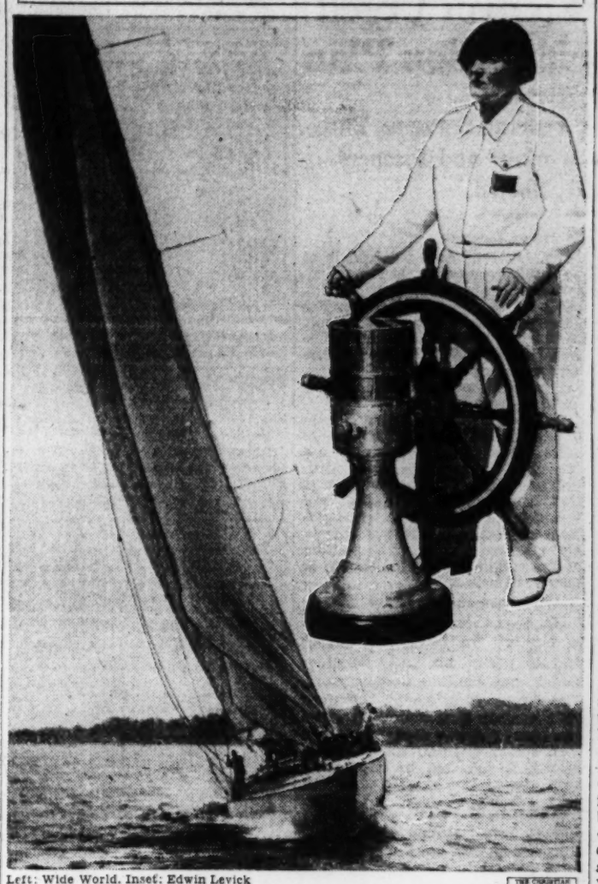
In the meantime Rainbow and Weetamoe had taken a long starboard tack along the shore, well away from the other pair, Rainbow carrying a small genoa jib, while Weetamoe had two headsails. All hands were back at the moorings by mid-afternoon.

A couple of hours before evening colors the race committee, Edmund Lang E. Vail Stebbins and Clinton Mackenzie, visited both boats and gave skippers final instructions. Afterguards and club officials then went into session on board the flagship Corsair with the America's Cup committee, and met the two official observers, which sailed today on the two boats, Sir Ralph Gore representing the Royal Yacht Squadron on Rainbow with Charles F Havenmyer of New York officiating in the same capacity on Endeavour in behalf of the New York Yacht Club.

With consideration for the general public Sopwith and Vanderbilt gave up a full hour of valuable time yesterday to posing for the movies at the Ida Lewis Yacht Club. Such action is unprecedented in American yachting. On leaving the picturesque studio, Sopwith remarked jokingly that he expected a Hollywood engagement.

More seriously, the English yachtsman, who has gained a host of friends since his stay, particularly his rival, Vanderbilt, and his tuning-up partner, Gerard B. Lambert of Vanitie, expressed himself as hopeful but not confident of the result. "What I wish to particularly emphasize is that this affair is not a battle in any respect. It is a sporting contest, the matching of the skill of designers, riggers, sailmakers, after guards and skippers. The kindest feeling prevailed on both sides, and while neither Mr. Vanderbilt nor myself wished each other good luck, we joined in hoping that neither would meet with misfortune."

Timekeeper at the Helm



Left: Wide World. Inset: Edwin Levick

Yacht Rainbow, United States Defender of the America's Cup, and Mrs. T. O. M. Sopwith, at the Wheel of England's Challenger, Endeavour.

Charles Jennings Wins United States Senior Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 15—Charles H Jennings of the Roaring Gap (N. C.) Golf Club is the new senior golf champion of the United States. He succeeds Raleigh W. Lee of the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, who finished in second place. Both of these players competed in the first section of play and Jennings had a 36-hole card of 158 against one of 159 for Lee.

Norman B. Perkins of Williamsburg, Ky., who turned in a fine 76 for his first 18 holes Thursday and needed only an 81 Friday to take the title, was decidedly off on his short game and turned in an 87 for the second 18 holes to finish third in the second section of play. Dr Thomas E. Jones of Philadelphia was the leader of the second section as he turned in an 82 yesterday to give him a 36-hole total of 160. The cards of the leaders:

Class A, 75 Years and Over

F. P. Abercrombie, Philadelphia Cricket	211	56	155
B. L. Winchell, Blind Brook	196	40	156
Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich	212	46	166
Eberhard Faber, Richmond County	219	52	167
D. H. Howland, Plainfield	239	70	169
Gen. J. E. Smith, Wilmington	194	22	172
F. M. Cossitt, Binghamton	223	44	179
Colin C. Bell, Wilmington	239	48	191

Class B, 70 to 74 Years

Andrew J. Carty, Pine Valley	185	46	144
D. Everett Waid, Greenwich	206	62	144
Frank Hughes, Montclair	200	52	158
John M. Wood, Philadelphia Cricket	210	60	150
Alfred P. Roth, N. Y.	202	50	152
Dr. Lewis K. Neff, Oakland	196	44	152

Class C, 65 to 69 Years

M. B. Jones, Lake Hopatcong	168	28	145
Dr. E. Z. Hawkes, Essex County	185	38	137
W. M. Weaver, Huntingdon Val.	181	30	151
C. L. Bardo, Pine Valley	188	36	152

Class D, 60 to 64 Years

William T. Lane, Dutchess	183	36	147
George E. Folk, Wykagyl	162	14	148
Dr. Thos. E. Jones, Seaview	160	12	148
Dr. A. Bassler, Westchester	191	42	149
C. V. Drew, Sleepy Hollow	176	24	152
John G. Roberts, B'wd Hall	178	26	152
Leavitt J. Hunt, Round Hill	180	28	152

Class E, 55 to 59 Years

Howard O'Brien, Kent	181	32	149
Edgar S. Bowling, Scarsdale	165	16	150
A. H. Waterman, Apawamis	173	22	151
Alfred D. Childs, Englewood	171	20	151
Seward M. Paterson, Brae Burn	174	22	152
Erroll Kerr, Apawamis	187	34	153
Dudley Prichard, Fox Hills	181	28	153
W. H. Carpenter, Sleepy Hollow	171	18	153

Tigers Overcome Senators, 6 to 4, Increasing Lead

Gehringer Hits Home Run In Twelfth Inning—Yankees Lose

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	49	.647
New York	86	54	.614
Cleveland	75	64	.540
Boston	70	69	.504
St. Louis	63	75	.457
Washington	61	76	.445
Philadelphia	58	78	.426
Chicago	49	87	.360

Results Sept. 14

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 6, Washington 4.
Cleveland 12, New York 5.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.

Mickey Cochrane and his Detroit Tigers won a 12-inning baseball game from the Washington Senators yesterday at Navin Field, but had to come from behind three times to do it. The victory, the margin of which was 6 to 4, enabled the Tigers to increase their lead over the New York Yankees in the American League pennant race to 4½ games, as the Yanks lost to Cleveland.

Slim Bob Burke, a left-hander, limited the league leaders to two hits during the first eight innings and it looked like his victory when the Senators scored a run in their half of the ninth, to break a 1-all tie. An error by Hank Greenberg helped the Senators to this run. Greenberg made up for his misplay in the last of the ninth, however, by belting his twenty-fourth home run of the season to tie the score. In the eleventh, the Senators took the lead again when Goose Goslin made a wild throw, but once more the Bengals came from behind. Another Detroit error enabled the losers to push across another run in the first of the twelfth, but Charlie Gehringer stepped up to the plate in the Tigers' half of the inning with two mates on base and drove a ball out of the park.

The Cleveland Indians got in the way of New York's pennant march yesterday by using 14 hits to good advantage in a 12-to-5 triumph. The Indians made seven hits and scored six runs off big Charlie Ruffing in the first five innings and continued their assault on Van Atta, Deshong and Allen. Hal Trosky led the attack with two singles and a triple. Earl Averill contributed a homer. The Yankees didn't start a noteworthy rally until the seventh inning and by that time the Indians were well in the lead. Lou Gehrig of the Yanks hit his forty-sixth home run of the year.

Wes Ferrell, ace right-hander of the Boston Red Sox pitching staff, was a bit unsteady in the first inning yesterday and this unsteadiness cost him a ball game, which the White Sox won by 1 to 0. A base on balls to Al Simmons, Zeke Bonura's single and successive passes to Appling and Hayes let in a Chicago run in the first inning. That was the beginning and the end of the scoring for both teams. After that Ferrell settled down and pitched great ball, but so did Milton Gaston for that matter. The veteran right-hander scattered six Boston hits over the nine innings.

Buck Newsom, rookie boxman from the Pacific Coast, figured in both games of a doubleheader played at St. Louis yesterday between the Browns of that city and the Philadelphia Athletics. Newsom's wildness in the first inning of the opener helped the A's to an early lead and they went out and won the game by 9 to 7. Newsom walked the first four men to face him. He started the second game, however, and pitched brilliant ball for his fifteenth victory of the season. The score of this game was 5 to 2. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3—	6	7	4
Wash.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—	4	11	1

Batteries—Fischer, Hogsett and Cochrane; Burke, McColl and Bolton, Sewell. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—McColl. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—2h. 40m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	x—	12	14	1
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—	5	10	3

Batteries—Lee, Harder and Brenzel; Ruffing, VanAtta, Deshong, Allen and Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Lee. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Donnelly and Owens. Time—2h. 15m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	1	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	3

Batteries—Gaston and Madjeski; W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 30m.

At St. Louis

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	x—	9	11	1
St. Louis	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	7	12	2

Batteries—Wilson, Flohr, Mahaffey and Hayes; Newsom, Andrews, Knott, McAfee and Grube. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Geisel and Kolls. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	x—	5	9	0
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Newsom and Hemsley; Caster and Hayes. Umpires—Kolls and Geisel. Time—1h. 34m.

Waner and Gehrig Continue to Hold Leads in Batting

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—With the end of the 1934 batting races in sight, Paul Waner and Lou Gehrig continued to hold firmly to the top places in their leagues today.

Both leaders lost ground during the past week, Waner dropping six points and Gehrig three up through yesterday's games, but the averages of their outstanding rivals also fell off. The second-place batters, Bill Terry and Charley Gehringer, dropped five points apiece.

Records of the first 10 batters in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P C
Gehrig, New York	140	536	121	194	.362
Gehringer, Detroit	139	547	124	195	.357
Manush, Wash'ton	128	516	85	183	.355
Simmons, Chicago	123	500	91	173	.346
Greenberg, Detroit	139	540	107	183	.339
Foxx, Philadelphia	135	485	109	164	.338
Trosky, Cleveland	139	565	110	187	.331
Werber, Boston	139	575	121	189	.329
Cochrane, Detroit	119	411	68	135	.328
Higgins, Phila.	128	479	78	156	.326

National League

P. Waner, Pitts.	131	541	107	195	.360
Terry, New York	139	543	105	189	.348
J. Moore, Phila.	116	435	67	168	.340
Cuyler, Chicago	128	499	72	169	.339
Moore, New York	125	520	97	175	.337
Ott, New York	139	527	111	177	.336
Collins, St. Louis	139	542	105	179	.330
Allen, Philadelphia	133	542	85	179	.330
Vaughan, Pitts.	133	500	97	163	.326
Jordan, Boston	110	428	64	142	.326

Schumacher Beats Cardinals for His 22d Victory, 4-1

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	51	.633
St. Louis	82	56	.594
Chicago	80	58	.588
Boston	70	66	.515
Pittsburgh	66	67	.496
Brooklyn	59	77	.434
Philadelphia	50	83	.376
Cincinnati	48	87	.356

Results Sept. 14

Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

Hal Schumacher pitched one of his best games of the season yesterday, beating the St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 1, for his twenty-second victory of the 1934 season. The triumph increased New York's lead over the Cardinals to 5½ games in the National League race. It evened the present series at one game each, as the Cards took the opener on Thursday. Schumacher has lost seven contests.

The Giants put on a three-run rally in the third inning that clinched the game. Joe Moore opened with a double against the right field wall. Critz and Terry flied out, but Hank Leiber pushed a single past second base and Moore came home. That run tied the score, as the Cardinals had scored an unearned run in the second inning. The Giants were not through, however. Ott walked and Jackson scored Leiber with a single. Gus Mancuso's hit let Ott score. Schumacher added another run in the fourth when he connected with a homer. The young pitcher struck out seven batters and was never in serious trouble. He yielded only five hits.

Fred Frankhouse registered his seventeenth victory of the season for the Boston Braves yesterday, beating Cincinnati, 4 to 2. The Tribe gave Frankhouse poor support in the field at times, but at bat made 10 hits. Silas Johnson, who in the past has been bad news to the Braves, was easy for them yesterday. Wally Berger drove in two of Boston's runs, one with a long fly and the other with an infield out. Buck Jordan had a perfect day at bat, three for three.

Frankhouse yielded only seven hits and struck out five men. His only troublesome inning was the sixth when the Reds scored all of their runs, Pool's single with the bases loaded accounting for all of them. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	x—	4	9	1
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Walker, Haines, Carleton and Delancey. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Pfirman, Moran and Klem. Time—1h. 48m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	x—		4	10	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—		2	7	2

Batteries—Frankhouse and Spohrer; Johnson and Lombardi. Umpires—Reardon and Sears. Time—1h. 45m.

Yale Squad Goes to Work

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The thud and boom of a pigskin replaced the usual swishing of oars today as the Yale football squad of 60 candidates settled down to a week of pre-season practice here along the Thames. The sight of Yale men attired in gridiron uniforms had the townsfolk, accustomed to seeing the Blue crews paddle up and down the Thames River, a bit excited and somewhat puzzled. To Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, today meant one thing. It was Sept. 15—the day in which the "Big Three" football squads are officially allowed to swing into action. The new head mentor, anxious to get his team in shape for a hard schedule, which includes Columbia, three weeks hence; Pennsylvania, Brown, Army, Dartmouth, Georgia, Princeton and Harvard, was ready to begin the task at this morning's drill. The squad is to remain here until Sept. 23, then they return to New Haven. At that time it is expected the candidates will be increased to about 100. Coach Pond and his assistants, Earle Neale, Ivan Williamson and Dennis Myers, new men; Stewart Scott, Gentry Milstead and Walt Levering, and Maj. Frank A. Wandle, new trainer, said they were delighted with the condition of the squad. Two sessions are to be held daily beginning today.

Brundage to Report Back to Committee

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP)—Avery Brundage, chairman of the American Olympic committee, announced last night after a one-day study of the Jewish situation in Germany that he had decided not to use the authority delegated to him, but to report back to the committee with his findings and let it decide whether to accept the German invitation to the 1936 games.

"Only one thing is definite so far," he told the Associated Press. "That is that I have made up my mind not to decide this matter by myself. I am sailing for the United States on the Ile de France, Sept. 25, and I'll call the committee together immediately to make my report."

In view of his previous statement that he would make the decision himself if he found the issue clear cut, that is either clear discrimination against athletes of Jewish birth or no discrimination, it was believed he had found the situation as complicated as have observers.

Brundage is interviewing not only Nazi sports leaders but the heads of various Jewish clubs in an effort to get the true picture.

Football Candidates Turn Out at Harvard

About 88 varsity football candidates reported to Head Coach Eddie Casey at Harvard this morning for their initial workout of the season. The squad included Capt. Herman A. Gundlach Jr. '35 guard; Thomas F. Locke '35, J. Robert Haley '36 and Chester K. Litman '35, backfield men, and Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, end, all of whom played in the Yale game of last season. They are the only lettermen on the squad. One other letter winner, Francis Schumann '35, was not present, but will report later.

Norman Fradd put the Crimson athletes through a brisk calisthenics drill, which will be repeated for a few days. Two practice sessions are scheduled for every day next week with the exception of Thursday morning and Saturday afternoon. Single workouts will be held on those days. The squad will probably hold its first scrimmage on Thursday afternoon.

Coach Casey plans to make his first cut after Monday's workout.

Metcalfe Leads U. S. Athletes in Japan

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 15 (AP)—America's invading track athletes held a scant three-point lead today over Japan at the end of the first half of a two-day meet here.

Led by the brilliant 100-meter dash of Ralph H. Metcalfe, who equaled the world's record, the United States team piled up 36.5 points to Japan's 33.5. The flash from Marquette University equaled the 10.3s. mark for the century first set by young Percy Williams of Vancouver, B. C., at Toronto four years ago.

Supremacy in the field events enabled the Japanese to keep an almost even pace with the Americans, who captured every race except the relay, which was ruled out because both teams fouled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	57	29	.663
Seattle	47	36	.566
Hollywood	45	38	.542
Missions	44	39	.530
San Francisco	45	41	.523
Oakland	40	46	.465
Portland	30	53	.361
Sacramento	30	56	.349

Results Sept. 14

Seattle 4, Missions 3.
Missions 7, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 6.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 2.
Portland 11, Hollywood 10.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4.

Public Links Golf July 29, 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 15—The 1935 national public links golf championship has been awarded to Indianapolis, to be played the week of July 29, the United States Golf Association announced here yesterday.

Football Flying Over Far Western Gridirons

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Footballs will fly over far western gridirons today as the 10 members of the Pacific Coast Conference and major independent squads officially open fall practice.

More than 100 candidates were expected to answer the call at the Universities of California and Southern California, with some 80 prospects reporting to Coach Tiny Thornhill of Stanford. About the same number was expected at the University of Washington, University of California at Los Angeles, with fewer men out for the grind at Washington State, Oregon State, Idaho and Montana.

Followers of the game particularly were interested in how the new slenderized ball to be used this season would affect practice sessions.

Stanford, among the conference teams, was faced with the necessity of absorbing its football in six practice days before playing its first game. Coach Thornhill's eleven will snap into action a week from today against San Jose State College. Most of the others get into action Sept. 29.

International League Playoff Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	2	0	1.000
Toronto	3	1	.750
Newark	1	3	.250
Albany	0	3	.000

Results Sept. 14

Toronto 7, Newark 4.
Rochester at Albany, rain.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	85	63	.574
Columbus	83	68	.550
Milwaukee	80	70	.533
Indianapolis	77	73	.513
Louisville	76	74	.507
Toledo	69	82	.457
St. Paul	66	84	.440
Kansas City	65	86	.430

Results Sept. 14

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 4.
Columbus 10, Toledo 5.
Other game postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	94	26	.675
Chattanooga	64	32	.579
Nashville	61	38	.519
Memphis	60	38	.513
Atlanta	39	61	.484
Knoxville	35	60	.467
Little Rock	29	45	.392
Birmingham	26	48	.351

Results Sept. 14

Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.
Memphis 4, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 7, Birmingham 6.
Other game postponed.

Steel Products Orders Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Several of the leading steel producers, according to reports in the trade, have experienced a moderate increase in orders during the last week. Most of the new buying has been in miscellaneous lines of steel products.

British Track Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What's in a Name? Plenty, Apparently

London

I WONDER how long it will be before the British public becomes educated into flocking spontaneously to the White City Stadium to watch athletics. Until last year, the chief regular British track events were always decided at Stamford Bridge, the home of the Chelsea Football Club, and with the passage of time a large following was built up, based on Chelsea soccer "fans." The name Stamford Bridge became identified in people's thinking with track and field athletics, just in the same way as Wimbledon is linked with lawn tennis, Twickenham with Rugby football, Wembley with soccer, Hurlingham with pony polo and Henley with rowing.

Empire Games May Do the Trick

Crowds not far short of 30,000 were seen at Stamford Bridge, even on days when the championships clashed with finals at Wimbledon and Henley; but this year, on a Saturday free from counter attractions, the Amateur Athletic Association's big meeting attracted only about 18,000 spectators. And, in the vastness of the stands at the big White City arena, they looked to be fewer than they really were. "Perhaps the Empire Games will make people talk and think of the White City as the headquarters of track sport, convince them that it is "on the map," and make them realize that magnificent sport is to be seen on the track there." Denis Lyons, a vice-president of the A. A. A., said that as we stood together down in the arena looking up at the towering stands.

Reaching for the Yankee Standard

The great British public is really very apathetic toward track and field athletics. The G. B. P. regards field events as unintelligible and becomes excited only over foot racing. This is largely because, in the past, the systems of announcing field event results here have been so unsatisfactory. Nobody could understand exactly what was going on. So nobody cared. Today, things are a great deal better; but there is still some way to go before the American standard in this respect is reached.

How to Do It

I cannot help contrasting the methods here with those at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. At that meeting, in the field events, a competitor's name was announced immediately before he did his stuff, and his performance was announced directly after it happened. The public concentrated on the throws and jumps in a manner never seen in Britain, and I recall in particular the mighty roar of cheering that greeted the winning effort in the pole vault. It was a real football yell. At a track meet in Britain you hear that only at the finish of a close foot race.

Cause and Effect

And there you have the secret of Britain's failure in international field events since the war. Indifference. Racing is popular. Throwing and jumping are not. Consequently, the supply of brilliant racers meets the demand, and the standard of field events lags away below that of other countries where folk like throwing and jumping. A determined effort is being made by the English Amateur Athletic Association now to encourage the practice of field events. A special training school has been established at Loughborough, and there instruction will be given in technique and athletic preparation.

Outlook Improved

Capt. F. A. M. Webster, a great authority on these subjects, will be in charge. I asked him how things were shaping for the new venture, and he said "Splendidly." So the day may be not far distant when Great Britain can enter for field events in the Olympic Games with a reasonable prospect of being placed in one or two of them.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue

NEW YORK, N. Y.
13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT
Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 50c
Dinner 65c-80c-$1.00

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—54th SEASON
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

THIS YEAR'S REPERTORY will include—The Second Act of WAGNER'S "Tristan und Isolde," the final scenes from "Siegfried," Act III of Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina," BERLIOZ'S "The Damnation of Faust," BACH'S "Passion According to Saint John."

Important soloists will be
HESS—SPALDING—KAPPEL—AVERINO—ALTHOUSE
HEIFETZ—ALSEN—GIESEKING—LAZAR
MATZENAUER—PIATIGORSKY

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PEOP

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Catching Up With Schönberg

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

MANY people assume that in our time things progress quickly, but that is only partly true; intellectually, things are very slow. The present period is still far from catching up with Schönberg, for instance. Though Schönberg is universally regarded as one of the greatest phenomena in modern musical history, his music, so far, is understood only by a small section of the public, and only a few of his works are more widely known.

I consider Schönberg a classic composer who carries on the great Viennese tradition. What appears to the listener to be problematical and what often hides the content and form of his music with its unusual sounds is actually the inevitable development of Wagner's harmonic idioms. In the course of musical history it is in the realm of sonority that the most striking changes have taken place. Compare Bach's world of sound with that of Debussy.

* * *

No musical language existed that Schönberg could make use of for the expression of his own musical thought. His need for self-expression demanded a new language. Perhaps this explains why the number of his compositions is comparatively small. All the greater, however, is their artistic value. With the exception of the first "Album of Songs"—a collection of the youthful compositions which Schönberg deemed worthy of publication—every work reveals a well-defined point in his intellectual and artistic evolution, and represents the quintessence of his outlook at a particular period simultaneously with a solution of a quite definite musical problem. There is great diversity in his musical activities. He embraces every genre and form of instrumental and vocal music.

Of operatic works there are "Erwartung," a melodrama in which the action plays round a singer and is concentrated on the lines of her song; and the drama with music, "Die Glückliche Hand," where the voice has little to do and the dramatic action is unfolded through pantomime, décor and colored light-effects.

Then there is the musical comedy, "Von Heute auf Morgen." (The composer, by the way, is now at work on another big dramatic composition, "Moses and Aaron.") Among the vocal works there is the magnificent "Gurre-Lieder"; also a series of shorter choral works like "Friede auf Erden"; the "Satires" for mixed choir, men's chorus, op. 35, and a few very lovely adaptations of folk songs; a great number of Lieder with piano and orchestral accompaniment, among which are the famous 15 "George Lieder" ("Das Buch der Hängenden Gärten") and, finally, the epoch-making melodrama, "Pierrot Lunaire." Into many of the essentially instrumental works, however, the human voice is introduced, for instance, in the String Quartet op. 10, and the Serenade, op. 24.

* * *

In Schönberg's chamber music we have the key to an understanding of his musical development. It starts with an overpowering desire for self-expression. He had to discover his own method that ultimately led him to the perfected classical form. There is a hint of this in his earlier works. In the String Sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," op. 4, the emotional element is predominant. The six instruments evoke a strangely magical orchestral sound. In complete contrast is the String Quartet op. 7—which conforms to the classical sonata form, though an extension of it—with the well-defined movement of the four stringed voices. The second String Quartet, op. 10, stands at the boundary line, where the intensity of the emotional expression is liable to disrupt the form. The tonal capacity of the instruments is not enough and the voice is introduced into the last two movements. The third movement is an extremely severe, concise variation form in which, despite all harmonic daring, the key is always clearly indicated. The last movement is a free and looser form where the key is undetermined and for long periods is often scarcely discernible.

So is revealed the path which Schönberg is to follow in his subsequent musical activity, away from key and traditional form. The force of the emotional expression itself forms the music, its sound and construction. At that time his compositions were mainly short pieces, many of them impressionistic in character, like the third of the "Orchestral Pieces" op. 16, where a chord, changing with every color of the orchestra, depicts the play of reflections on the surface of water. A large number of Schönberg's vocal works were also written at that time. His third Quartet, op. 30, was written 20 years later when, on the basis of novel tonal effects, he discovered new, exact methods of form that could be united with classical forms. But before this he had already adopted the severe style in his Wind Quintet, op. 25, and in the Suite for seven instruments, op. 29.

Particularly characteristic of Schönberg are those works which in their lay-out occupy a place somewhere between chamber and orchestral music. These works entitle him to be called the founder of modern chamber music. To this category belong the Chamber-Symphony, op. 9, the enchanting Serenade, op. 24, and—notwithstanding the use of the speaking voice—"Pierrot Lunaire." Schönberg rarely makes use of a big orchestra for purely instrumental ends. During his first romantic period—if one may so describe it—he wrote his symphonic poem, "Pelleas und Melisande," op. 5; at his impressionistic stage, the "Orchestral Pieces," op. 16; and during the classical period he has, so far, written for large orchestra only the "Variations," op. 31. The incidental music to the "Lichtspielszene," op. 34, is actually also pure instrumental music, though owing to its quasi-dramatic intentions it can scarcely be mentioned here.

Schönberg has also written a number of pieces for the piano (four Albums and two separate pieces) in which he produces some amazingly novel sound effects. Taking the sum total of his works, these pieces represent, in a certain sense, studies on the problems of formal, harmonic and tonal expressions—a problem that has ceaselessly occupied his attention. In op. 11, therefore, we find the first atonal instrumental composition; in the "Six Pieces," op. 19, the musical form is compressed within the narrowest limits; op. 23 contains Schönberg's preparatory studies for his new method of composition "with twelve tones," which he strictly adheres to in the "Suite," op. 26, based on old classical dance forms.

Movietones

Studies in Canadian Cinema (2)

By Margaret Lloyd

ONE of the latest issues in the Canadian Cameo Series, by the Associated Screen News, Ltd., of Montreal, is "The Westminster of the West," a piangent historiette of Ottawa, charmingly conceived and accompanied by an original music score as well as the spoken narrative.

Even more imaginative is the "Rhapsody in Two Languages"—significant flashes of a day in Montreal. Here the score, by Mr. Howard Fogg, is brilliantly modern and appropriate, remindful without being too imitative of Gershwin in its acidulous dissonances and percussive effects. Mr. Gordon Sparling, who directed both pictures, has the modern idea of the use of camera angles and visual flow, striking no alarming note of originality, yet keeping well abreast of the cinematic times. In the "Rhapsody," he employs people and domestic pets as figurative indications of the life of the city.

From a whirl of design in perpetual motion, he extracts the essential flavor that makes Montreal its bi-lingual, cosmopolitan, thoroughly singular and captivating self. Only the narrative is an excrescence, for the picture weaves its own spell. The brief dialogue in a cross-fire of French and English makes better going. A hand reaches out for the morning milk-bottle on the doorstep. A cat contentedly laps from its saucer. So begins, and ends, the Montreal day—as might any other, but with a kaleidoscope of more characteristic action between. "Rhapsody in Two Languages" can certainly be ranked as an art picture and not as a mere travelogue. The director shows signs of development along lines unique to Canada, yet of international appeal.

* * *

In addition to the Canadian Cameos, which are strictly scenic one-reelers or two-reelers, mostly with a historical narrative attached, the company in its short sports subjects makes decorative and entertaining display of hockey, skiing, fishing and other out-of-door sports and pastimes that abound in Canada. They make about 10 Cameos and 10 Sports Chats a year, besides the Canadian newsreels and some commercial pictures for Canadian organizations, including travel pictures for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When asked why they did not go in for making all-Canadian, full-length talking features (one of my pet enthusiasms) pictures that would be as Canadian in atmosphere as the Cameos, embellished by a story on a Canadian theme, done by Canadian actors, Mr. Avery, the secretary-treasurer, officiating in the absence of the man more closely allied with production, gave the answer one might expect from the financially astute mind. The cost of production is too great and the size of the population of Canada too small to make it pay. "But what about the rest of the Empire?" I might have asked, only, as usual, I didn't think of it in time. Weeks later I read in the Calgary Herald that Associated Screen News products are warmly received in the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand and are about to be exported to South Africa.

Fact is, Mr. Avery, a gentle little man with non-committal light blue eyes, remained politely passive while I kept bouncing the annoying word "art" on my side of the scales and only bestirred himself when he saw a chance to deposit the money bags on his. While I played rapturously with the idea of having all Canada for location when out-of-door scenes were called for, and an old Negro Baptist Church in the center of the city for interiors, he outweighed me with talk of profit-and-loss.

* * *

On the profit side, there was something about making prints from Hollywood negatives for Canadian distribution, working for the Canadian offices of M. G. M., Paramount, Fox, Universal and others. Now if some such receiving end could be arranged in the United States, the comparatively few Canadian films that are made, at present so rarely circulated across the border, might become more easily available. Or, when the Canadian market has more to offer, a reciprocity of film exchange might be established.

On the loss side, there was the lack of Canadian actors. All the good ones go to the artists' heaven of fame-and-fortune on the south side of the hypothetical line that hardly pretends to split the continent in two. The others wilt from undernourishment in opportunity. (A-ha, Mr. Avery, if that is so, why not provide them with it?)

But the day of strong Canadian feature films will assuredly come. The Associated Screen News, Ltd. are the pioneers, having begun their activities "with two men and a camera" in 1921. They have built slowly on a sound financial basis, which I suppose after all is necessary, and from the solid foundation of good business are testing their wings toward a distinctly Canadian cinematic art. It cannot be reasonably assumed, however, that every production of the company as yet is a masterpiece. I saw only two of their choicest examples.

By Sasha, London

Elizabeth Bergner, Who Has Recently Concluded a Long London Engagement in "Escape Me Never." She Is to Begin a New York Engagement New Year's Week Under the Frankwyn Management, in the Same Play. Miss Bergner Has Been Seen in the United States in Two Films, "Ariane," Which Was Made in France, and "Catherine the Great," Made in England.

Michigan Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

VISITORS to the state fair now being held in Detroit are having an opportunity to view not only the agricultural and industrial products of the State, but the work of her artists as well, and the little white building which houses the paintings and sculptures is attracting much attention. The exhibition this year, instead of being divided into professional and amateur groups, is an invitational affair. But in spite of this or perhaps because of it—the show does not have quite the variety or the virility of last year's.

Mr. John Pappas presents "Grecian Landscape," in which the red roof tops and white stucco of a village make an interesting pattern. Mrs. Ethel Gath shows a precise still-life of fruit against red drapery and a study of pantry shelves in which perspective plays an interesting part. Mr. John Davies has departed from the style of his vigorous factory scenes and given us a couple of quiet, beautifully painted landscapes of his native Scotland, in which dark, rich colors predominate. Pigs have been coming into their own in art recently, and Mr. F. Carlo Lopez's barnyard scene of these animals against the background of a worn board fence is sympathetically treated and well designed.

Mrs. Mabel Lines offers two of her nicely placed still-life subjects. The study of a small chrysanthemum plant has a certain vigor although its chief charm lies in its decorative quality. By Miss Amy Lorimer are a couple of Detroit street scenes, in one of which an old-fashioned red fire-house forms the center of interest.

* * *

Mr. Harry Wolf's still-life of pears in a white lattice-work bowl and cat-tails lying across an old blue plate, is painted with restraint and simplicity. Mr. Edgar Yaeger brings a decidedly modern note into the show with his Chirico-like "Figure Composition." A classic statue is set among sparse trees before a porticoed building, with entire lack of perspective. There is a charm about this work and a sureness of touch which mark this young artist as a man of promise.

Among the prints and water colors is a dramatically simplified woodcut called "The Resurrection," by Mr. Harry Julian Carew. Miss Rose Nemeth shows two animated and original paper cut-outs. Mr. Charles Culver's "Meditation," a large crayon drawing done with fine economy of line, carries a medieval quality of asceticism in the Gothic attenuation of the figure. A water color of distinction is Mr. Marvin Beerbohm's family of acrobats. Mr. C. Komarovsky's head of a man, in red, brown and black crayon, is Holbeinesque in the delicacy of its execution.

The sculpture includes a head of a Negro woman by Mr. Edward Ferguson, an enormous and boldly executed head of a man by Mr. Lopez, a much simplified bronze figure of a dancer by Mr. Edward Anthony, a ceramic figure of a Javanese dancer by Miss Helen E. Brett, and a large bronze staghound by Prof. Carleton Angell.

* * *

At the Institute of Arts is a selected group of works by Detroit artists, among them several of exceptional merit. Although several painters are represented both in this collection and in the one at the state fair, it is obvious that they reserved their best work for the institute show. Mr. Sarkis Sarkisian shows one of his rich and somber Oriental heads, as well as a larger canvas of a lovely young girl treated in the same almost Egyptian manner and interesting for its mysterious dull coloring. Mr. William Suhr, whose "Portrait of Dr. Hein" was one of the high points of last year's show, offers this year an equally excellent study, "Portrait of Mr. H. S." This is far from a conventional portrait, and in its neutral grays, greens and yellows achieves an interesting composition, in addition to being, presumably, a likeness.

In contrast is Mr. Alfred Castagne's "Portrait of Genevieve," a small head with bright brown hair, blue dress, pink pillow and lemon-yellow background. Miss Lélo Flaux's slight and charming abstraction, with its rhythmic pattern, is decidedly chic in its French manner.

The pièce de résistance of the show is perhaps the large and impressive John Carroll. This is called "Cowboy," but this is a most refined and ethereal cowboy, sketched lightly in white, blue, pink and black, with sweeping strokes, against a gray-black background. The proud horse to the right of the figure is balanced by the steer's head over which the young man's arm is thrown nonchalantly.

Blackbirds—English View

By Harold Hobson

London

"BLACKBIRDS of 1934" is described as "A Harlem Rhapsody." Harlem is a long way from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Brer Rabbit" and the Negro spirituals. How far these adequately reflected the mental condition of the Negroes under the régime of slavery is a matter on which an Englishman, of course, cannot offer an instructed opinion. But there is not even the suggestion of anything one-half so fine or moving in this present entertainment, with the possible exception of the dancing of Mr. Bates, which, clever as it is, is exceeded in its cleverness by its courage.

This show is essentially savage, wild and undisciplined. It catches no fleeting glimpses of beauty, and has no sense of harmony. The saxophones and trumpets blare, the crudest of reds and greens clash raucously with staring yellows, and men and women of all shades of black and brown and sepia hurl themselves about the stage in a frenzy that has been extinct in Europe since the days of the Dionysian revels.

The curious thing about all this tumult and riot, this fantastic shrieking—even the songs are semi-inarticulate, and seem to exploit the technique of a strangled scream—is that it does not in any way give the impression of proceeding from a carefree and exuberant outburst of uncontrolled high spirits, such as one would naturally associate with a race that is conventionally described as "childlike." Yet childlike in a certain sense the entertainment is. Mr. Walter Batie gives a clever parody of modern tap dancing which cunningly suggests an analogy between the forced gayety of the night-club life typified by this form of virtuosity and the brightness of an overtired child that laughs to prevent itself from crying. That, perhaps, is the total impression left behind by the "Blackbirds of 1934."

Within this convention and these limitations, it is in part extraordinarily clever. It displays a great slowness of mind—the sketches are almost unbelievably leisurely, and the jokes are a very long time coming—but its agility of body is remarkable. Nearly all the members of the company can dance, and they can dance better than they can do anything else. The leading woman is Valaida, who dances, sings, acts and conducts the orchestra. She does each of these things with a workmanlike competence that brings its proper reward of appreciation, but she lacks the personality of a star.

Jig-Saw is a contortionist of the first order, all the more remarkable in that he has not the lithe, slim body usually associated with this kind of performance. Mr. Tim Moore is a conventional black-faced comedian, and is at times very funny. Mr. Nyas Berry is introduced as the "World's Greatest Negro Dancer," to which formidable description his turn suggests he may make quite a reasonable claim. The principal sketch is a satire on O'Neill's "Emperor Jones." It is—surprisingly, in view of the characteristics of the rest of the performance—better in its preliminary dialogue than in its later scenic representation of the baleful jungle. "Blackbirds of 1934" will suit many people's taste in entertainment, and it is an interesting commentary on an alien civilization.

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Coliseum—Blackbirds of 1934. Words by Mann Holliner, Dorothy Fields, and Joe Young. Music by Alberta Nicholas, Jimmy McHugh, Victor Young and George Gershwin. Orchestra arrangements by Ferdie Grofé, Ken MacComber and Lew Leslie. Choir arrangements by Lew Leslie. Presented Aug. 28, 1934.

Orchestras at the Fair

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

TWO major orchestras—those of Chicago and Detroit—have brought their activities at the Century of Progress to an end. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra closed its eight-weeks season Sept. 8. The Detroit organization gave its final program the following day.

In order to give special distinction to its last performance at the fair, the Chicago musicians were headed by Mr. Stock, who not only evoked from the orchestra some of the most brilliant playing that has been heard from it, but received from the audience an ovation that both he and his men had more than earned.

The principal composition on the program—a battle horse upon which the conductor and his performers have often ridden to victories of art—was Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony; but the orchestra accomplished admirable interpretations of Mr. Stock's arrangement of some of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," of Ravel's "La Valse" and of Respighi's "Pines of Rome."

Mr. Kolar's selections set forth at his final concert at Ford Symphony Garden, leaned less heavily upon the classic literature, but in such music as Elgar's "Salut d'Amour," Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" and Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra offered playing that was a delight to the ear—playing that was characterized by real distinction of style and brilliance of effect.

In the course of the season it has been made clear that symphonic music is cherished by countless multitudes. While on hot afternoons attendance at the Swift Bridge and at the Ford Symphony Garden may occasionally have been comparatively slender—neither place offered protection from the sun—there were few performances at which the seating capacity was not filled. Often, indeed, hundreds of music lovers stood behind the barriers when there were no seats left for them inside. No future exposition can afford to ignore the lesson that these orchestras have taught the management of the Century of Progress. There is a vast populace that hungers for good music and the Chicago fair was fortunate to discover two great commercial houses that were willing to provide it and, in a manner, to wipe out the artistic disgrace which rested upon the previous fair, in which there had been no good music at all.

It was remarkable, too, that the quality of the playing never fell below the high standards that Mr. Stock, in the case of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch, in that of the organization from Detroit, have long exacted from their men. For much could be pardoned the musicians who twice a day, often in broiling heat, have played through arduous programs during two months. It is paying a high compliment to both orchestras to declare that their last concerts were not less impeccably performed than were their first.

Hollywood Bowl Season Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE Hollywood Bowl experimental season of "Symphonies Under the Stars" came to a successful culmination on Sept. 1, when one of the largest audiences of the summer turned out to hear the orchestra under Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Although Mr. Gabrilowitsch this year conducted but three concerts, and although his programs featured nothing of a spectacular nature, his short régime will be remembered by the fact that he produced the most generally artistic concerts of the season—from the standpoints of accurate intonation, consistency of style and authority.

At the concert of Aug. 28 it was the Brahms Symphony No. 2 which was an outstanding example of the qualities mentioned. Two evenings later we heard the orchestral part of the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1 played as it should be, but seldom is, performed. In this work Mr. Rudolph Ganz exhibited the finest pianism we have ever heard him offer. It was a magnificent performance.

The Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony, the only other item of the evening, seemed not quite to reach that lyric romanticism which we have come to associate with Mr. Gabrilowitsch's interpretation of this work. There was a sense that he labored a little for mechanical rectitude on the part of his forces. The audience, however, received the piece rapturously.

The closing concert consisted of the "Barber of Seville" Overture, the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony, the Brahms "Academic Festival" Overture and the "Rienzi" Overture, with the arias "It is Enough" from "Elijah" and "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Hérodiade" pleasingly sung by Mr. Alexander Kisselburgh. A 13-year-old violinist, Miriam Solovieff, played the Mendelssohn Concerto with remarkable facility and mature interpretation.

An extra concert was an added attraction of the closing week. To aid the orchestra's benevolent fund Mr. José Iturbi gave his services as pianist-conductor on Aug. 29. Mr. Iturbi played and conducted from the piano the Mozart D minor Concerto and the Beethoven C minor Concerto. It was a rarely enjoyable concert. As a pianist Mr. Iturbi was thrilling. His Mozart had a clear vitality that raised it to the heights. His Beethoven offered significant contrast and his interpretation held warmth and dignity. The orchestra lent itself ably to every demand.

* * *

At the intermission of the closing concert Mr. Alfred Brain, first horn player of the orchestra and president of the Bowl Symphony Society Board, briefly told how, when other plans had failed, the orchestra had incorporated and thus made itself responsible for the season. Mr. Brain intimated that the season of 1935 would be similarly managed and that Mr. Iturbi had promised to appear as conductor.

Several innovations were carried through this summer, the most praiseworthy being the engagement of some 30 resident artists as soloists, each receiving the same sum, of fair size. There were less than a dozen soloists from a distance and it must be said that the resident artists were as well received, on the whole, as the visitors.

It was an innovation to withhold modernistic music this year. Almost none was heard, and apparently its absence was not deplored by the concertgoers, who came in the largest numbers in years to hear repetitions of the classics.

But two American scores—besides Mr. Malotte's pleasant ballet music for "Carnival of Venice" and "Little Red Riding Hood"—are remembered. Both were world premières. One was "The Saga of Leif Ericson" by Mr. Sigurd Fredriksen, whose sound musicianship and clear sense of orchestral means furnished a well devised setting for Mr. Edward Lynn's rhythmic narrative poem which Mr. True Boardman recited with excellent effect. Mr. Henry Svedrowsky conducted with a nice regard for tonal balance between the speaking voice and the orchestra.

* * *

The other new American score was "Harlem Heab'n," by Mr. David Broeckman, to "odes" by Mr. Clarence Muse. It was anything but "An original American symphony" as advertised. One could not trace anything original about it except that, as conducted by the composer, the orchestra augmented, by a jazz band, virtually obliterated the Negro chorus of 250 voices. It offered opportunity for publicity that drew a large crowd, which left with little esteem for that particular brand of American music. It was unworthy of the Bowl and its orchestra.

While the four ballet evenings were not innovations, the lovely ballets offered by Mlle. Braggiotti, Mr. Ernest Belcher, the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet and Mlle. Maria Gambarelli were outstanding for their charming and poetic conceptions and artistic handling. Unusual technical dexterity was mentioned by those qualified to judge. Mr. Raymond Paige and Mr. R. A. Shepherd were both adept at conducting the ballet music as well as other items during the summer.

Of the four principal conductors (who appeared more than once in the Bowl) Sir Henry Wood is recalled as the routined, reliable musician; Sir Hamilton Harty for his especially ingratiating style and sly humor; Mr. José Iturbe was the colorful, exhilarating and—above all—growing conductor, while Mr. Gabrilowitsch was the fine, all-round artist whose maturity is in full bloom.

Mr. Rudolph Ganz was more impressive as a pianist than as a conductor, Mr. Richard Lert's gracious baton fashioned the Strauss waltzes as no other; Mr. Alfred Hertz was the sturdy, warm-hearted master of Wagnerian lore, and the other occasional leaders were all worthy of further hearings in the Bowl.

B. K. W.

The 'Moon' at Malvern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Malvern, Eng.

WHY has Mr. Denis Johnston's "The Moon in the Yellow River" never been produced in London?

Probably for an æsthetic reason. Like Chekhov, Mr. Johnston ostensibly preaches (if such a word may be used of a play that is not in any sense didactic) the futility of human existence. Not only is this explicit in the character of the engineer, Dobell; it is implicit even in the farcical episodes of the piece. Two disreputable sailors have spent four years in manufacturing shells to be used for the destruction of the power house, and it is in accordance with Mr. Johnston's view of the world that these shells, at the critical moment, fail to explode. It is typical, too, that, after all the deliberate attempts to blow up the power house have petered out, it should be blown up by chance.

It is one of the saving paradoxes of art that all æsthetically satisfying expressions of a theory of the futility of existence carry in themselves their own complete answer. "The Moon in the Yellow River" thus justifies itself. In the grace of its speech, in the poignancy of the young girl, Blanaid, in the skill of its patterning, in the yearning that it expresses for a finer and nobler way of living, it asserts those things which it apparently denies. No world can be futile in which these things are. Speaking its message with an absolute lucidity, it involves itself in that ultimate self-contradiction which is the highest achievement of much great art.

Mr. Herbert Prentice's Malvern production is a highly sensitive one, emphasizing the elements of gentleness and pathos rather than those of bitterness, and whoever brought it to London would be performing a public service.

Malvern—The Moon in the Yellow River, by Denis Johnston. Directed by Herbert M. Prentice. Produced July 26, 1934.

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

SEPTEMBER is the quietest month of the year, so far as art exhibitions in London are concerned, for though some of the August exhibitions remain open during this month, few new exhibitions of importance are to be expected before the beginning of October. Several of the galleries are given over in September to the photographers, and one of the chief events of the month is the international exhibition of pictorial photographs, known as the London Salon of Photography, annually held in the R. W. S. Galleries at 5a Pall Mall East.

Apart from their technical merits, the exhibits here are always of high interest because of their decorative qualities and expression of personal feeling, and these pictorial photographers often set an example to the painters by their enterprise in finding new subjects in the modern world and exploring the pictorial possibilities of new points of view.

Of recent art exhibitions one of the most interesting has been held just outside London, at Burnham-on-Crouch in Essex, where at the clubhouse of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club Mr. Charles Pears, R. O. I., has been showing a collection of his pictures of yachts and yachting subjects. Mr. Pears is not only a very able artist and draftsman but is also an enthusiastic yachtsman who knows his subjects thoroughly. Burnham-on-Crouch is a popular center for small boat sailing, and Mr. Pears presents some admirable compositions of the "white wings" which flit about this estuary in summer.

* * *

At the Brook Street Art Gallery a group of British West Indian artists have been showing some attractive water colors of Trinidad, which reveal to the London public the characteristic beauties of the landscape in that island. At the Cooling Galleries in New Bond Street there has been an exhibition of paintings and water colors by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R. A., while at the Leicester Galleries there are still to be seen some good examples of modern French and British artists, the exhibitors here including Duncan Grant, Augustus John, Henry Lamb, Paul Nash, Picasso, James Pryde, Sickert, Wilson Steer and Utrillo.

One of the most interesting recent additions to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has been a bedstead in the empire style belonging to Whistler, which was presented to the artist by Robert de Montesquiou. Another interesting acquisition is a carved ivory vase of the tenth century decorated with scenes representing the Passion.

The two most important additions made this summer to the National Gallery have been a "Portrait of a Woman" by Corot, and a fifteenth-century Flemish painting of "The Legend of St. Giles." This latter is the second part of a diptych of which the first was already in the possession of the National Gallery, having been purchased in 1894 from the Northbrook Collection. The painting is attributed to the unknown Netherlandish painter known as The Master of St. Giles, and since both panels shows traces of French influence it is thought that this artist may also have worked in France.

* * *

Exhibitions already announced for October are a collection of sculpture by Lady Hilton Young at the Fine Art Society, where there will also be opened next month an exhibition of water colors by Mr. Claude Muncaster. Mr. Muncaster, who is one of the youngest members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, and whose work is distinguished by its classic gravity, emphatically decorative design and deep, rich coloring whether he depicts landscapes, marines or industrial subjects, is a son of the Sussex painter, Mr. Oliver Hall, R. A., but exhibits under his mother's name.

On Oct. 9 there will open at Messrs. Agnew's galleries in Old Bond Street the first London exhibition of water colors by the Tyrolean artist, Herbert Gurschner. This artist has already had several exhibitions of his oil paintings in England, and his painting of "The Annunciation" is in the Tate Gallery, but this is the first time he has shown water colors. His subjects include some extremely decorative landscapes of Mentone and the Riviera, and also scenes in Norfolk and Dorset, among the last being some attractive compositions of Corfe Castle. Rather larger in size than the usual English water color, and executed in bright poster colors, Gurschner's work strikes quite a new note and combines some of the brilliance of tempera with the intimacy of water color.

On Contradicting Oneself

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"FRENCH SALAD," at the Royalty Theater, is one of those plays that contradict themselves. It presents a shiftless, feckless, upper middle-class family, in which the son fancies himself as an actor, the daughters go in for art and the mother dithers expensively through it all while the bill is footed by a weary father out of the proceeds of something in the City to which no one pays any attention till it goes smash. Then follow complications with the least plausible stage diamond sharper we have ever seen which land the unhappy set of incompetents into ever deeper and deeper trouble.

All this is amusing enough. We have seen this family in the theater many times before, and there is no real reason why we should ever see it again, because it does not react to circumstances in any way possessing significance; but its futility and inability to face up to hard knocks pass the evening not unpleasantly.

It is when it tries to be profound that the play tumbles to pieces. The daughter-in-law, Barbara, Miss Leonora Corbett, is supposed to be made of sterner stuff than the others, and at the end, in a set piece of rhetoric, she points the moral of the play. Her relatives, she announces, must stop looking for "cushy" artistic jobs, and take up hard work; they must push trucks and invoice ledgers (if that, indeed, is what ledgers are accustomed to). This is presented as the voice of stern common sense, but it is, of course, mere romantic moonshine. For the difficulty of the world today is that there are no trucks to push and very few ledgers to invoice. It is all very well for Mr. Catto to expose the folly of those who think that they can without effort drop into attractive posts at £1000 a year. Unhappily, it is equally Micawberish to suppose that there is an unlimited supply of jobs at £250.

H. H.

Royalty Theater—French Salad, by Max Catto.

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Müller Forces Retirement Of Bishop Wurms

Reich's Church Must Go to Transylvania to Find Investiture Official

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 15—Compulsory retirement until further orders of Bishop Theofil Wurm, head of the State Church of Württemberg, by order of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, is the latest development in the struggle between the Reich's Church and the opposition.

This action has been taken, according to the official statement published today, to safeguard church funds in Württemburg. Bishop Wurm's diocese meanwhile has been entrusted to Pastor Krauss of Ebingen, supporter of the Reichsbishop's policy. The State Church of Württemberg refuses to acknowledge the legality of the Reich's Church's claim to control its financial activities.

Going Ahead

Meanwhile the oppositional or confessional synod leaders have been meeting at Bad Oeynhausen, according to trustworthy reports, and have decided that the struggle should be continued, particularly against Reichsbishop Müller, whose policy is held responsible for all the alleged illegalities which his church government have committed.

In Hanover, too, a "Lutheran Council" has been formed, the leaders of which are also outstanding as heads of the oppositional movement in church. Its special aim will be to appeal to pastors and members of Lutheran churches—especially young Lutheran pastors—to remain true to Lutheran ideals. Bishop Marahrens of Hanover, Bishop Wurm of Württemberg and Bishop Zänker of Breslau are among the sponsors.

Who Will Act?

Symptomatic of the general feeling in the Lutheran church is the difficulty in finding a suitable person to perform the ceremony of investiture of Reichsbishop Müller, which is due to take place Sept. 23. According to precedent, the ceremony must be performed either by a church dignitary of higher rank or a Bishop. Unable to find any one in Germany, the Reich's Church authorities have approached Bishop Glondys of the German Protestant Church in Transylvania and it is understood he is willing to accept the position. But he is at variance with his own church community and they are unwilling to allow him to come to Berlin. Translyvanian German Protestantism is strongly supported financially from Germany, so it is hoped that matters will be arranged.

The Reich's Church Government has also suffered keen disappointment because Pastor Koch, leader of the Rhineland confessional or oppositional synod, and not Bishop Heckel, who was the Reich's Church representative at the Fanoe meeting, has been appointed to the executive of the Universal Christian Council of Life and Work.

A recent attempt from an outside source to bring together the Reich's Church and the opposition in discussion with representatives of the Government also failed, it is stated, because of the opposition's refusal to work with Dr. Müller.

Rescue Group Head Receives Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 15

MR. JOHN J. BOGAN JR., of this city, who assembled a crew of fishermen and rescued 67 survivors of the steamship Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, Saturday, has been awarded a gold medal by the local Rotary Club with the citation that he "best exemplifies the Rotary Club motto, 'Service before self.'" Mr. Bogan's crew included his father, Mr. John J. Bogan Sr., and his brother, Mr. James S. Bogan.

Mayor Frank Hague made the presentation.

Government Buys North Carolina Lake For Game Preserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE N. C.—Lake Matamuskeet in Hyde County, which recently was purchased by the bureau of biological survey of the Federal Government, will be developed into one of the most extensive wild life preserves in the United States, according to Mr. Burton H. Smith, local sportsman and game enthusiast. The bureau has purchased 49,000 acres of lake and surrounding land and is restoring them to their natural state.

"This area will make one of the show places for wild life in winter," Director J. N. Darling said. "It is fairly shallow, prolific in waterfowl and fish food, and full of winter cover with an expanse of water which does not ordinarily freeze. Swan, geese, brant, mallards, pintails and all marsh ducks in great numbers use it every year, and the waters are swarming with fish—particularly Kentucky black bass."

The Matamuskeet project is the first of many which the Government expects to buy under the wild life restoration program, for which $8,500,000 of a promised $18,000,000 was committed to the bureau of biological survey a few months ago.

Mr. John D. Chalk of Raleigh, head of the division of game and inland fisheries of the State Department of Conservation and Development, has expressed a hope that a great natural fish hatchery will be developed in connection with the federal migratory wildfowl refuge.

Reich Creditors In Britain Plan For United Front

Leith-Ross Trade Mission Ready to Start on Trip to Berlin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15 — A further twist of the British clearing house thumbscrew in Anglo-German trade is seen in the meeting held today at Bradford in Yorkshire, upon the eve of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's official mission to Berlin.

The meeting had been planned to consolidate a united front among Germany's creditors in British cotton, wool and coal industries. The Leith-Ross mission represents the British Government's endeavor to support these creditors.

The chief British bargaining weapon is the law passed here in June whereby trade with any nation where such difficulty arises can be placed upon a clearing house basis. The situation has changed since June in that when the clearing house law was passed the chief expected default concerned interest on British-held Dawes and Young bonds. These loan payments are now temporarily provided for. On the other hand, not only have interests of British exporters to Germany come into question, but the further difficulty has arisen owing to the new German import regulations which are held here to threaten discrimination against United Kingdom trade.

Another point concerns reinforcing the recent Anglo-German agreement for Bank of England-Reichsbank coöperation. This coöperation has broken down partly owing to a technical defect which may be remediable. The change here proposed is for German exports to be invoiced in marks instead of in sterling as heretofore, thereby rendering it easier for the Bank of England to help the Reichsbank by selling German currency upon the London market.

Alabama Prisoners Obey Parole Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mr. E. M. Whitten, federal probation officer for the middle Alabama district, finds ample justification for the practice of Judge Charles B. Kennamer in giving suspended sentences to many prisoners brought before him and releasing them on their good behavior.

Mr. Whitten's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, just compiled, revealed that only 1.46 per cent of the total number of persons on probation in the district violated the terms of their paroles. His office during the year had under active supervision 1347 persons, of whom 247 were received during the year.

The probation officer pointed out that despite the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, "we are receiving violators of law in the same large number as we at one time received under the prohibition law."

Back-to-Farm for Needy Tried in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHELBY, N. C.—The back-to-the-farm movement, in which Cleveland County pioneered in North Carolina, has justified itself with remarkable success, Mr. Harry Woodson, relief administrator, said here.

More than a month ago, 75 selected families were placed on Cleveland County farms under various agreements made with landlords. These were destitute people unable to support themselves, but today, every one of them is self supporting, Mr. Woodson said. They are raising food crops only and offer nothing for sale. Seeds and implements were supplied by the relief office.

Whistler and Neon Signs

Henry Roams Along a Thames Embankment Strangely Changed, But Scows Are Still Keeled Over On the Mudflats as Artist Painted Them

'Storm in Channel; Continent Isolated'

A member of the Monitor's staff revisits England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the eighth.

London, England, Wednesday

Dear Prue:

It is night and I have just come up to my hotel room from a brisk walk up the Thames Embankment to Battersea Bridge.

The lights were twinkling on the Embankment; one of those long, attenuated English evenings was slowly coming to a close, and the breeze was soft. The mudflats were exposed by the tide, and the scows were keeled over on their sides exactly as they were when Whistler painted them.

The plane trees now are shedding their dingy bark and the white is showing through in dappled patches like blobs of camouflage. All in all, you see, it was a delightful evening.

As I just passed through the foyer of the hotel to come up and write you this, there were all my American comrades, not thinking of Battersea or Whistler at all, but bending over plans to buy a third-rate British motorcar of the pygmy breed (which they have dubbed "bathtubs-on-wheels") and they demanded that I stay and name it. I shall go down shortly and buy a stamp from the hotel desk, and mail this to you, and then I shall report developments.

And now as to the Embankment. As I sauntered along, moving slowly, and making note of the quaint customs of the English as I progressed, I thought what Whistler would have made of all these changes in the river he drew. The murmur of London still comes to you as you walk along there; but there are electric signs across the river, of silly foods and drinks, and big London buses roll over Battersea Bridge; and there are new American traffic lights; and four ugly smokestacks rising up farther along.

But then I noticed how the reflections of the electric signs fell on the current and shattered into rippling light. Whistler, I think, would have relished this scene even as he did the old wharves and mud banks and riverside taverns before, when he lived over yonder in Cheyne Row (near where Shaggy Carlyle of Ecclefechan lived, by the way, whom Whistler painted—and what a pair *they* were!) Whistler would have got a night like this down on paper in no time.

Yes, he would have waited for the right color to come along on the "Go" sign of the traffic light, and he would have used that gleam to point off the whole picture, and he would have called it "A Composition in Green." He would have put in the ugly smokestacks; and the smelly mud flats, and the Thames cutting past the stone piers of the bridge, and the red neon advertisement stabbing the water like a dagger; and the anchors, and chains, half submerged in slime; he would have taken all these and made of them one superb picture, yes, and sold it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a great sum. He would have done all this and started a libel suit to boot, I imagine, in the time it would have taken Ruskin to deplore the baseness of industrial civilization!

London is enchanting in small respects, like the design of the lights on Battersea Bridge, which are in triplicate—dignified, Victorian affairs, with high crowns, like a bobby's helmet, and of course, burning gas.

On the other side of the road are dignified Georgian houses, as they were in Carlyle's day, with clusters of chimney pots. Each one leads down to some open hearth, where a comfortable leather arm chair is drawn up, I suppose, and a sea coal fire is burning. A good conservative Englishman stretches out before each one of them, I doubt not, reading The Times, and—if he thinks of America at all—regarding it with a kind of hopeful and fearful expectancy as a place from which anything may happen. He is the most cosmopolitan man alive, he is convinced, and yet I should be surprised if he saw anything odd in the headline in The Times (which once I saw) which read:

"Storm in Channel
Continent Isolated"

For surely, if there is a storm in the Channel it will be the Continent that is isolated, and not Britain, with its cozy coal fires, and leather armchairs, and placidity and contentment! And I very much admire this Englishman, for all I poke fun at him, for I believe he has learned to live as few others have learned to live; and he pays the highest income tax in the world stoutly, and so long as he can keep his hearth and customs he will be happy, though I think, perhaps, it is a little less easy for his servant, who gets only 20s. a week, living in, which seems a fairly common wage here.

Just before I left New York I saw the advertisement of an enterprising American hardware store, offering to supply and install "in any house, in one hour's time" a "complete fireplace." Yes sir! a fireplace complete with imitation bricks, and chimney, and cast-iron logs, and a lovely electric device which fluttered bits of pink paper as though they were real flames.

In this land, where Georgian houses stand solidly where they were built, and coal fires still mingle their vapor over London from 10,000 chimney pots, and comfortable gentlemen sit in leather armchairs, and leases are advertised "for 999 years," and riders on the Underground are advised that "tickets must be shewn," I do not think that that Yankee hardware merchant would do a very heavy business in his make-believe hearths!

That is all my letter, Prue, and I hope to have something more stirring to tell you next time. Now I will go down for my stamp. . . .

Later

They were still talking of their automobile, just as I had left them. These small English cars have the same relationship to "big" cars, as Miss Viola put it, that a coster's pony has to a horse.

"And what shall we call our car?" she asked me.

"Ah!" said Young Washington, "I have it; let it be the 'Put-put-Putney!'"

"Dear me, no," I said, "that strikes me as entirely too flippant."

"And what do you propose, then?"

"I believe," said I, after a minute's deliberation, "that it might be named after that heroic English Queen who fought the Romans—Boadicia! Such a name, I think would be a subtle compliment to all our English friends."

I am glad to say that the excellent Miss Mullsifer nodded her approval at this elevated thought; but Miss Highheels exchanged one of those unaccountable winks with Young Washington.

"That settles it; 'Bo-ad' she is!" he exclaimed with a guffaw. I left them amid a titter for which I am quite at a loss to account.

Affectionately,

Henry.

Power Rates Ordered Cut For South Carolina Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A reduction totaling $26,000 in electric rates charged textile mills by the Carolina Power and Light Company of Raleigh has been ordered by the South Carolina Railroad Commission.

Mr. Thomas H. Tatum, chairman of the commission, signed an order putting the reduction, estimated at 8 per cent, into effect immediately in response to what were described as complaints that mill rates were "unreasonable and excessive." Mr. C. L. Fishburne Jr., engineer of the commission's electrical utilities division, said the order meant $26,000 reduction in the $346,000 in rates paid annually by some half dozen mills in the eastern part of the State.

Bone Dry Plank Adopted By South Carolina G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER S. C.—The Republican Party in South Carolina is unqualifiedly opposed to the sale of liquor in any manner and inserted a plank in its platform to that effect, which was unanimously adopted by the state G. O. P. convention here.

Ignoring complications that might arise out of the forthcoming referendum on Aug. 28 in the Democratic primary, the convention averted what had threatened to become an open breach among party leaders over whether Republicans should attempt to participate in the plebiscite. In addition to opposing legal liquor, the platform denounced the one-party system of government as "wasteful."

Stronger Law For Safety At Sea Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

into command of the vessel at a moment of greatest stress and peril, should not be interpreted in a way that would indict the whole army of gallant men who go down to the sea in ships.

The Morro Castle, first vessel built under the Jones-White Act, which was passed in President Coolidge's Administration to create an American merchant marine, has—ever since it slid down the ways on the day of its christening—been considered about as fireproof and as safe as any vessel afloat.

Eager to make the first ship built under the Merchant Marine law a model of what an American merchant ship should be, its builders exceeded strength and safety specifications in an effort to produce a vessel that would set a standard for other construction engineers to aim at.

The Federal Government has a larger financial interest in the Morro Castle than even the Ward Line, owners of the vessel. Under the terms of the Merchant Marine Act, the Shipping Board was authorized to lend an amount equal to 75 per cent of the cost of new vessels as an encouragement to building up an American merchant marine.

The Morro Castle and her sister ship, the Oriente, were built in 1930 as units of this fleet. Together they cost $10,000,000 with the Shipping Board having a preferred mortgage on them. Both vessels were built as naval auxiliaries for American service. Specifications were drawn to insure their adaptability for use by the navy in time of war. The Government lien on the Morro Castle was placed at $2,700,000.

Request for Records From Ward Line Denied

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe today denied a request of United States Attorney Martin Conboy to compel attorneys of the Ward Line to produce statements they had obtained from officers and crew of the burned liner Morro Castle.

Mr. Conboy indicated he might go to Asbury Park, N. J., probably today, presumably to look over the beached wreck of the Morro Castle.

New light on the tragedy is expected to come from Mr. George Alagna, second radio operator on the Morro Castle, who was held as a material witness and released after he assured the authorities of his willingness to testify. Mr. Alagna said he will "tell the facts of what I saw," adding that he could say nothing which would "incriminate or libel anybody."

"That is for the grand jury," he said.

Representative Samuel Dickstein, vice-chairman of the congressional committee on foreign propaganda, announced he would investigate "any communistic activity among the ship's crew that might be construed as subversive to the Government."

The Department of Commerce inquiry into the disaster, which was adjourned today along with the grand jury investigation, will be resumed on Monday. Mr. Dickerson Hoover, chief of the inspection service, said he will recall acting Captain Warms of the Morro Castle and his mates for further questioning.

Captain of Vessel Practically Dictator

NEW YORK Sept. 15 (AP)—Captain William W. Storey, traveling inspector of Department of Commerce Steam Vessel Inspection Corps, described today conflicting emotions of masters whose vessels are endangered on high seas.

He explained he could not discuss the actions of Morro Castle's acting captain, William W. Warms, who stood by his ship for many hours after the vessel had been doomed, because he doesn't have "a clear picture of what really happened."

"As a general rule, however," Captain Storey said, "masters of vessels are torn between their duty to protect lives of passengers and crew and to serve the best economic interests of their employers."

He said that during many years at sea and in inspection service he had not encountered a single case where masters would jeopardize lives of their passengers to save the ship.

The inspector said when a ship has cleared port, it becomes a kingdom under dictatorial rule of the captain. He has full powers of discretion in launching lifeboats to aid a distressed ship, in which case his obligation is first the safety of his own crew and passengers.

"In the old days," said Captain Storey, "a skipper frequently sold his ship or placed it under bond for repairs. He could and can do this legally, but there is a provision that whenever possible he must inform the owners. There are few ports in the world today from which he cannot inform the owners at once.

"In damage incurred by negligence the captain and company are equally liable, and either may be sued. The captain of the Morro Castle and other ships that went to Davey Jones's locker had this in mind at all times. If accidents are due to incendiarism or anything not indicating negligence by the captain, damages for physical and property injury are usually recovered from insurance company."

Five Beans Make Meal For Family of Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKIN, N. C.—Mrs. H. M. Helton cooked five beans for supper. Three adults ate liberally and there was some left over. All of which should call for some sort of explanation.

Mr. Helton raises beans. Hearing that a woman at Thurmond had been boasting about her giant pole beans, some of which measured 24½ inches a pod, Mr. Helton went in a hurry to his back-yard fence and started picking. He found individual pods measuring 27 inches in length. There were five of these monsters, known as the "Yard-long" variety, that Mrs. Helton cooked for supper.

Education

Trials and Truths

You and the Law Series—29

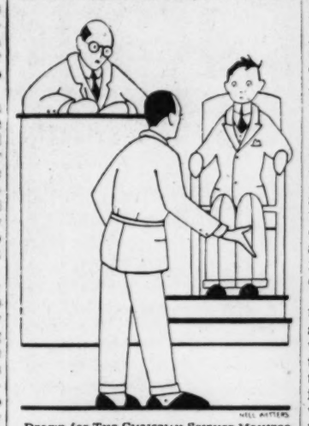
By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAW suits, in the United States, at least, are not always conducted in such a way as to arrive at the truth of the matter involved. Other things are sometimes considered of more importance.

For example, no matter how much a witness may know about the matter involved in the suit, he need not



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Need Not Answer a Question.

answer a question if his answer will have a tendency to incriminate himself.

In a criminal trial, the accused does not have to take the witness stand, and his refusal to do so cannot be commented upon by the prosecuting attorney nor considered by the jury in determining his guilt or innocence.

Many things which would be influential in helping a person outside of court make up his mind regarding the matter in dispute are frequently not allowed in evidence. For example, the character of the persons involved in the matter, their acts at other times, and their reputation in the neighborhood in which they live, are usually inadmissible.

In practically all the states neither a husband nor a wife can testify as to private communications between themselves, no matter how pertinent these may be. This is, of course, subject to certain exceptions. Likewise in almost all the states some laws exist limiting the availability of a husband's or wife's testimony against the other.

A communication made to one's attorney in seeking advice is a privileged communication, and the attorney cannot testify concerning it unless his client consents. In some states this is likewise true in regard to communications made to a physician in his professional capacity. In some communications to a priest, if made to him in his professional capacity, are also privileged.

Courts are also particular about the form in which questions are asked witnesses, and the form in which answers are given, following the rules of law which are part of the law of evidence. Lawyers knowing all these rules have a great advantage over opponents not so well versed, and by objecting can oftentimes keep out pertinent matter because the question was framed in the wrong way.

One common error a witness falls into is giving his personal opinion. Ordinarily this cannot be done. One can tell what he saw, heard and smelled, but he cannot usually state inferences drawn from these facts. Nor can he ordinarily repeat what he has heard someone else say concerning the matter involved.

Added to all this is the fact that the judge himself in some states cannot comment on the evidence and thus give an inexperienced jury the benefit of his experience in dealing with litigation.

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Toward Suitable Films for Children

Washington

Two new leaflets on motion pictures, written by visual education specialists, published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are being distributed to 20,000 parent-teacher associations throughout the United States, to guide them in their work in this field during the coming year.

A three-year plan of work and parent-teacher committee procedures for securing production, distribution, and exhibition of educational films is outlined in the pamphlet by Mrs. Robbins Gilman, of Minneapolis, national chairman of motion pictures. Supplementing this plan, the leaflet by Dr. Edgar Dale, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University, sets forth the technics for teaching motion picture appreciation to children to enable them to choose their movies wisely and evaluate them with understanding.

Society's obligation to provide suitable recreational films for children is treated in the leaflet by Dr. Dale, who writes, "If the industry will not finance the making of films for children, then society must. Every child has the right to see at public expense the best motion pictures which society can afford to furnish. Why don't we cut the Gordian knot and take the same attitude toward films for children as we take toward the church, the schools, the state universities, our city government? None of them returns a money profit. As social institutions they represent coöperative attempts to give women, men, and children, what they need.

"Let every community establish children's theaters," suggests Dr. Dale. "Such theaters should be under the control of the board of education or city recreational department. The physical housing of such theaters would not offer a problem. School auditorium, art museums, and other community buildings offer satisfactory housing facilities.

"Securing films for such children's theaters would offer a problem. A few films are produced each year which would be suitable, but most of the pictures would have to be made. This should be done through government financing. Libraries of film classics might be built up.

"Under present conditions, however, certain legislation to eliminate compulsory block-booking and blind-booking is necessary if we are to provide suitable films for youth and intelligent adults in commercial theaters."

Cheerful Tables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother makes it a practice to make meal time especially bright and attractive on rainy or gloomy days. She uses a pretty yellow table cover instead of the customary white one. She brings out the "vivid" dishes which emphasize the note of cheer, and she lights the candles. The children love it. It seems almost like a party. There is only one requirement from the diners—no one must say a word about the weather—but, really, no one wants to. They have forgotten all about it.

An Oatmeal Box Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children enjoy making and playing this simple game which requires only an empty oatmeal or rolled oats box and some marbles or other similar rounded object. Take the top and the bottom off the box, then lay it on its side on a level place, after scooping the ground out a little to keep it from rolling. Some distance back of the opening of the box mark a goal line. The children stand on this line, in turn, and see how many marbles they can roll through the tunnel-like oatmeal box.

2 portions are enough to make a delightful, nutritious cream.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Bluebirds 'Do' Geography

Building Maps With Mountains and Seas in the Sand

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, England

"DO YOU learn geography in the Blue-Bird School?"

"Yes," replied one of the Blue-Birds, adding after a pause, "What is jography?"

He was perfectly right. He is learning geography, but not under the name of geography, and he is learning it, not by studying, but by doing, for geography is something that suggests travel and adventure and activity—something to be approached with spade and shovel rather than with india-rubber and mapping-pen. And so, when the sunshine calls and all the world is glad, we forsake the stuffy schoolroom and set out in search of adventure. The time-table on the cupboard door whispers "writing" and "English" in cold disapproval, but I recall Whitman—"The sailor and traveler underlie the maker of poems"—and defy the time-table!

One of our first adventures was a voyage of discovery in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean basin was an ideal starting-place—the cradle of civilization, brimful of legend and romance—but that was not why we chose it! John Minor, having returned from the holidays with Eleanor Farjeon's "Hannibal Crossed the Alps" on the brain, had taught it to us for use as a marching song, so what we were really intent upon doing was to work out the mise-en scène of our favorite poem.

Salt-Capped Alps

The sandy seashore was excellently adapted to our purpose. On the smooth surface I traced the outline—the wavy shores of Africa, boot-shaped Italy, the bold square of Spain, the narrow gateway of Gibraltar. Dan was given the Bay of Biscay to dig out and the Pyrenees to build up, John Major was responsible for the Mediterranean, Richard for the Adriatic and so on. A snow-storm of salt descending over the Alps satisfactorily whitened their towering peaks, and their summits were further embellished with gay little Swiss and Italian flags, while a further sprinkling of blue, green and red aniline dyes added variety to the remainder of the scene.

Some "mare's-tail" from the cliffs served as palms in the African desert and formed an appropriate oasis for the toy camel, while crumbs from the firelighter box, ignited, made a splendid Vesuvius in eruption. But the crowning touch was undoubtedly the elephants.

Hannibal crossed the Alps. . . . . .
With his Gauls and his Spaniards, his horses and his elephants!

and it was generally admitted that the majestic animals, crossing the mighty salt-covered peaks, were the pièces de résistance.

The Banks of the Tiber

Joan was allowed, with a temporary disregard for chronology, to place her pet wolf on the Tiber, in commemoration of another verse of Miss Farjeon's:

Said grey Mother Wolf, as she bent down her head,
"Two little cubs that have got to be fed."

Said the kind old herdsman, on hearing the noise,
"Romulus! Remus! Two fine little boys!"

But Dan was not allowed to deposit his polar bear on the Alps, although, as he reasonably pointed out, "It would 'preciate the snow more than John's old elephants." Whereupon the pedagogue (so far kept well in abeyance) leapt to the fore to explain that that was where Hannibal's cleverness came in—in inducing so many hapless creatures to leave their accustomed haunts and join in so perilous an enterprise.

With his Gauls and his Spaniards, his horses and his elephants
Hannibal. . . .

Here the tide came in, and cut short the discourse, so I marshaled my charges to a higher point of vantage and left the remainder of the lesson in the hands of the incoming sea. Quietly, irresistibly, it surged in, trickling through the Gulf of Gibraltar, filling the Mediterranean, racing up the Adriatic, so that Italy's shapely boot stood out in ever-sharper relief. Then the low Sahara desert began to be submerged (luckily we had rescued the camel) and became once more an inland sea. Soon only the snowy summits of the Alps were left and they seemed determined to withstand the encroaching flood. Again and again the waves lapped round them, only to retire baffled. Then came an ominous crack through Mont Blanc. The detached pillar tottered and its massy bulk crumbled and fell with a roar into the sea and the last vestige of the mighty mountain-chain slipped unresistingly away. Nothing was left of our labors save a red flush of aniline dye, which did "the multitudinous seas incarnadine." Nothing left on the seashore perhaps—but on our minds an ineffaceable impression.

By A. D. Horsfield

The "Jography" Class on the Sands at Filey.

The Parent

Dividends From Parent-Teacher Coöperation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Friends:

At this time when so many children are going back to school, the following experience of two little boys in a city school may be helpful to some teacher or mother. It illustrates how a very simple readjustment brought harmony to a classroom and saved two boys from becoming known as "incorrigibles."

These boys, the youngest in their respective families, had been inseparable from babyhood, and when they started to kindergarten their sense of coöperation with each other was so well developed that they soon became nuisances at school. The teacher and principal hesitated, out of respect for the children's families, to report the condition to their parents, and things went from bad to worse until finally, when the boys were half-way through first grade, one of the mothers was appealed to.

The mother saw at once how the two boys, full of fun, worked together to make trouble for the teacher, and recommended that they be separated. She was told that this was not feasible, since neither boy seemed capable of doing the work in the faster-moving group of that grade, because both spent so much time in mischief. After some discussion, the mother persuaded both teacher and principal to try the other boy—not her own—in the higher group for one month.

At the end of that month both boys had settled down to good, dependable habits in their respective schoolrooms. When they entered second grade, they had both done so well that they were reunited, this time in the higher group, and they have remained in the higher group throughout their years in grade school, completed last June with good records.

This experience also shows how even a little intelligent coöperation between parent and teacher may be a real help to both.

(Mrs.) A. M. M.

★ ★ ★

Do You Know Your Child's Teacher?
State of Washington

Dear Editor:

Months ago this column asked how better understanding between teacher and parent might be fostered. As both a parent and a teacher, I am in a position to see each side of the question. Every possible opportunity should be made to know the teacher. Get acquainted with her through social groups, clubs, churches, lodges, etc. Another way is to have informal parties and picnics early in the school year. Then when the occasion comes to discuss school affairs, it is just a case of talking the matter over with a friend. As a teacher, I feel I can do more for the child whose background I understand. Knowing his parents and his home life helps.

With my own boy, I have found an allowance furnishes excellent training. Long before he went to school, I started giving him a little money each week to spend as he chose. At first it was spent immediately for candy or ice cream, but he did not tease for those things in between times. Soon he learned that if he saved his money one week he would have twice as much to spend the next and he often bought toys. Later he saved for magazines and books. When he started to school he had a larger allowance but must buy his pencils and tablets and have at least 5 cents for Sunday school.

Through his allowance he has learned something of the value of money, a great deal about shopping and buying, and has found what can be done with savings. Of course each year has given him more money to spend but more has been required of him. He almost always has a few cents in his pocket for emergencies. At Christmas last year, he bought presents for each member of the family with his own money and selected them himself. I have not directed his spending unless he has asked for suggestions.

(Mrs.) V. R. W.
From a Working Mother
Kansas

Dear Readers:

In this day of "working mothers" there are a great many children obliged to stay alone. This can be a large problem or a small one, but it is a serious one and deserves consideration. A few years ago had I thought of leaving my children alone all day I would have been filled with concern, but now, after three years of holding down a job and being a mother, too, I can smile with great confidence and say it CAN be done.

The children, or at least one child, must be old enough to realize the situation. Children are usually eager to shoulder responsibility when it is presented to them understandingly. They like to feel they have a part in the management of things and will coöperate willingly.

But your children must be trustworthy. If you have been a trustworthy mother and trained them with honesty and truth of purpose, you will find no difficulty now. Give a few perfectly plain rules as to what they should and should not do in your absence.

The big secret is to keep them occupied, for active young minds and hands need to be busy every waking moment. The public library furnishes hours of pleasure and instruction to children who like to read. The variety store sells at small cost different kinds of puzzles, maps and games that can be used over and over. Then there are attractive small dolls which little girls like to sew for, and even little boys find amusing if they have not been teased about it.

My children's favorite occupation is drawing with crayons. With us crayons are a household necessity almost as important as tooth paste and breakfast cereal. With the help of scissors and paste my youngsters present art shops, doll houses, circus outfits and scrap books with astonishing originality.

They are also fond of "dressing up" and a collection of discarded clothing furnishes them endless hours of "costuming" and presenting plays made up from the stories they read. When something has gone especially well during the day they rehearse it for me in the evening.

They have their out-of-doors play if there is a safe place to play, otherwise I request them to wait until I am at home to supervise them.

Naturally each family would meet an individual problem in leaving their children alone, for a great deal depends upon the house, the neighborhood and the children themselves. But it is a workable problem and can be handled satisfactorily.

I did try keeping a nurse-maid to care for my children but she only irritated them. They begged me to let her go. "We is happier alone," the youngest one sobbed, and so I gave it a trial. My children are proud of making a success of staying alone while mother is at work.

(Mrs.) O. M. P.

When Mother Is Away

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother who had to be away from home for some time made the separation easier for her young daughter by preparing in advance a surprise box which contained trinkets with a strong child appeal. These can be bought, in pleasing varieties, at the five-and-ten-cent stores. Each article was gayly wrapped and tied with bright cord.

By allowing the little girl to choose a package from the surprise box upon waking in the morning and after the noon nap interest was aroused which made the separation from mother easier to bear.

Daddy as a Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROBERT had committed a grave misdemeanor. Just as the player throws a foul in the ball game so had little Robert played his game of life a bit wrong. He was worried and hurt and much scared. He came home and wanted to tell but he was afraid. Finally he confided the whole affair to his mother. He clung tightly to her while the childish confession was going on. She understood how it all could happen. But one thing she was puzzled about. This affair was something the child's father would have to handle. Why had Robert not gone to him with his trouble? She asked her boy.

"But, Mother," said Robert, "I don't know Daddy well enough to tell him a thing like that."

The mother's eyes opened wide in thought. And when later Robert's father was told, he sat as though frozen. His little boy did not feel he knew him—not well enough to tell him when he was in childish distress. Surely something was radically wrong. Not with the child but with the father who could let a barrier of reserve grow up between the one small being he loved best of all on earth and himself.

Racing through his thought were the busy days he had spent at the office. Such important days he had held them. So necessary to Robert's future happiness. He must be successful so he could give the child all the advantages life today offered. He had let his evenings be occupied with business matters. Vacations he had spent on the golf links. He awakened, much perturbed, to the fact that he had given very little time to his child. He had never given the little fellow the chance to really get acquainted with him.

The misdemeanor passed from the father's mind. Perhaps it was one of those blessings in disguise—something that had been able to rouse him from a state he might never have realized he and his child were in. Today he would begin to let Robert feel well acquainted with him. And before another year had passed the child would know he could come to him and tell him his troubles, sure of finding an understanding heart. Instead of accumulated income he would bestow on his boy a loving understanding and a companionship that would help him over the hard spots in his experience. He was determined his boy should feel as well acquainted with him as he did with his mother.

M. C. R.

Gray Days Into Gay Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother makes it a point always to add a touch of brightness to her dress on rainy or heavily clouded days. Sometimes she dons her brightest, most cheerful looking dress, sometimes she gets the same effect by the use of a colorful sweater or over-blouse, or even a cheerful-looking scarf. The children are also trained to wear the brightest, most cheerful clothes they own.

All this helps to enliven a gray day but the family does not stop with outer habiliments. Each member does his best to match his raiment in spirit. No reference is made to the grayness of the day. Everyone tries to be pleasant and agreeable. Witticisms are exchanged; gay songs intersperse the gray hours, pleasant memories are recalled, future good times are talked about and planned. Everyone does his bit toward turning the gray into a gay day. There really are no gray days in this family because its members have learned to make their own weather.

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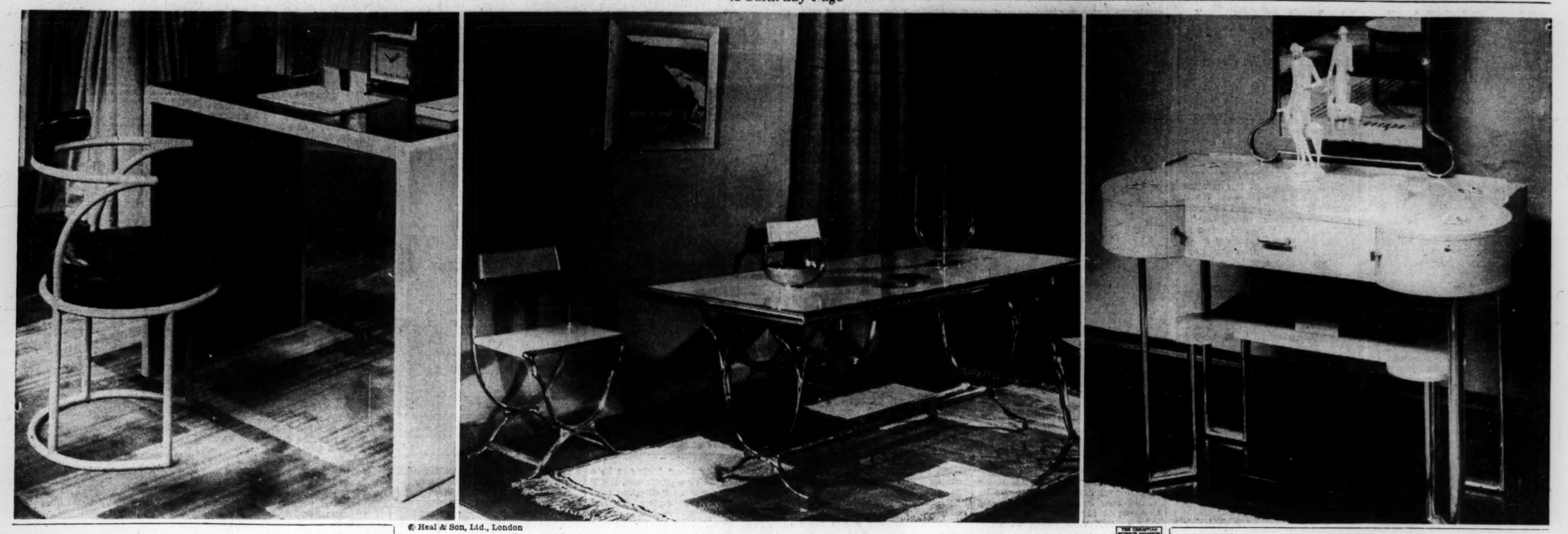

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That First Stage in Collecting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colo.

THERE are likely to be numerous stages in a collector's experience, the first being a time of enthusiasm without much knowledge—an any-old-thing-will-do period. My own experience began with a meager inheritance consisting of several pieces of luster ware, two or three other bits of porcelain, and an old pink chest filled mostly with valueless shreds of sentiment.

Like most married women, I delighted in beautifying our home. Thus one day I strolled into the reference room of our public library to browse through some bound volumes of a home furnishing magazine. A lady sitting near by asked, "Do you know where I could find some articles on old blue china?" I did not—didn't even know what she was talking about—but when the attendant who came by told her, I made mental notes on the information given.

This led to a visit to the open shelf room, where, in a section labeled "The Arts" were books on pottery, porcelain, pewter, glass, prints, paintings and collecting, but "The Charm of the Antique" and "Adventures in Home-Making" by Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton won out, and I went triumphantly home to devour their contents.

Buying in Junk Shops

It was here I gleaned the idea of searching in junk shops and second-hand stores for discarded treasures to go with those few inherited things. Instinct told me the half-dozen hand-painted gift pieces I possessed would not look well with great-grandmother's copper luster and the old sugar box and tiny cups. From the Shackletons I also learned something about how to buy, how not to ask too bluntly for what one wants, how not to wear your hobby on your sleeve, but to keep it in a pocket.

On learning where the junk shops were located, it transpired that in my former business life I had ridden the length of the principal street they are on, twice daily for three years. If only I had been initiated at that time! For I dimly remembered seeing such queer things in various windows as the car sped past. It proved to be Denver's Ghetto, but we daily commuters called it a trip through the Orient, as shuffling Chinamen, colorful Mexicans, natty little Japanese, warbling Negroes, and other types of people dwelt there.

This dirty old street and its interesting humanity has since become very familiar, so much so, that the greetings, "Well, I haven't seen you for a long time," or "I haven't anything in your line today," (emphasis on the your) became common. Never in 10 years of going among them alone have I been discourteously treated. As year after year has gone by, the same familiar faces are seen, only perhaps they will have moved a few doors north or south, or to the opposite side of the street. Children whom I saw first hanging shyly onto their mother's skirts, have grown to young manhood and womanhood and taken charge of a business, cleaning out and branching out, and are due a measure of admiration.

Restricted Interest, at First

Since from reading one retains only that which one is capable of assimilating, from my first two books it seemed my mental processes were only equal to old dark blue and copper luster china and Bohemian ruby glass. These I searched for diligently. This was that first "just-any-old-thing-will-do" stage, and all manner of fun was poked at the old cracked plates, chipped saucers and handleless sugar bowls I smuggled in; also, a quarter of a dollar was my limit in price, for two reasons, lack of funds and of information. Many small pieces could be gotten for that amount in those days.

Any dish of unusual design and color I bought, patiently searching through "Chaffers" for the mark, which usually, of course, couldn't be found, but I was surely learning. A shell-shaped, turquoise-blue dish, filled with freshly washed cherries in early summer, is a picture in itself. The three shell feet are taupe-brown, one being hollow and glazed inside with the same shade of blue as the dish. It bears no mark, but is just one of those things that appeals to the lover of the beautiful, and unusual, regardless of its monetary value.

Ruby Glass and Other Things

Most of my early acquisitions have gone to the secondhand goods man long ago, and who knows but some other untutored person may have exultantly carried them home?

With the ruby glass I was more fortunate. From a warehouse sale which included a fine old Heppelwhite dining-table, great sofa, carved French chairs, divan and bric-a-brac, I was able to secure only one octagonal Bohemian finger bowl, with grapes deeply etched in the panels. A powder box and one perfume bottle, nice in contour and color, were later mine for a song, but the painted design in gold and black had almost disappeared. These I am sure were early American, as ruby glass was made in the Sandwich factory. These were in a secondhand store where I also picked up a bound volume of "The Home Magazine" for 1860, containing colored fashion plates to me far lovelier than Godey's. The faces of the dainty ladies are like cameos and the colorings very soft.

A Wedgwood Plate for a Nickel

Next came the finding of a real treasure. In a dirty place where dishes, glassware and cooking utensils formed a scrambled array on long shelves at the rear, I was busy at one end of the row, my little Sonny at the other, when there came, soto voce, "Mother, here is a plate that isn't all white."

As I nudged over, he was standing before a stack of heavy, white, hotel plates. On the one he indicated, there was visible a sort of dirty smudge which looked like grease and settled dirt, but I quickly separated the pile. There was a black transfer-printed scene of two beggar musicians, standing before a mansion, the mistress of the house passing out a loaf of bread over the parapet.

The mark on the back was a black, scrolly cartouche, around the lettering "Charity J. W." Yoxall's "ABC of Collecting" revealed that Leeds put out three patterns, Faith, Hope and Charity. Also that Wedgwood, after manufacturing his porcelain, sent it across the downs to Liverpool to be transfer-printed by Sadler, who discovered the process of transfering an engraving to porcelain. The plate dates back to 1795, at latest. I must not forget to add that it cost 5 cents.

Sprigged Ware the Favorite

Pink luster and Lowestoft tea sets enthuse me less than do the green-sprigged teapot with two handleless cups and saucers to match, which I hauled out of an as-yet-unpacked basket, in a newly opened second-hand store, and for which I paid 85 cents. Sprigged ware is so very interesting and quaint, and the sprigs seem to have been conceived in countless forms and colors.

The compote which I call Parthenon is soft, creamy-white porcelain, with the rim so beautifully fluted as to suggest flower petals. My companion on this memorable "hunt" was, like myself, of ample strength to move aside parts of stoves, broken tables, chests of drawers, that we might stand on a bench and reach a top shelf. One day in looking through a volume of "Old English Interiors," there on an antique Welsh dresser in a great living hall, stood the exact counterpart of the compote.

Out of the discards of dingy shops I have acquired five perfect pieces of light-blue "Lake Scenery." The platter was "Playing at Solitaire," while the three plates and creamer were found on another trip and in another shop. Total cost, $1.90. It seems almost incredible that so many real treasures should migrate to shops of this class. C. B.-B.

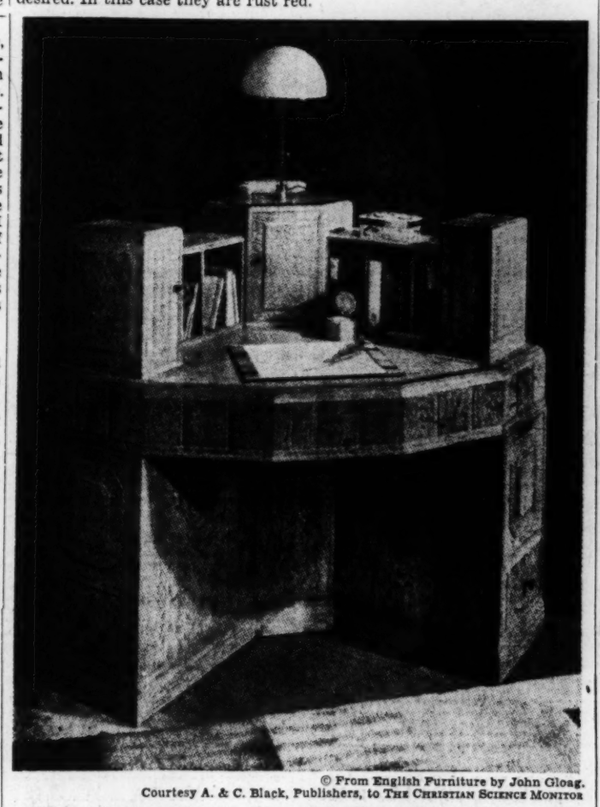
Contemporary English Furniture That Is Chiefly of Metal, Assumes in These Examples Pleasing Forms That Depart Radically From Usual Practice in This Field

The common remark that tubular-framed chairs and tables suggest institutional or commercial uses cannot apply to those which are shown in the center picture, in which flattened tubes are used, sections of which may be joined by welding more readily than round tubing.

Under the hand of the eminent designer, Sir Ambrose Heal, head of Heal & Son, Ltd., it has assumed graceful lines having traces of baroque curves. The table top is of white sycamore and the chair seats are of matching leather.

At the right, similar chromium-plated tubing makes the supports of the dressing table, which is finished in cream enamel. Here again there are hints of the traditional in a modern conception, for some eighteenth-century table tops also had protruding corners, but as minor rather than major features. The mirror, in the narrowest of metal binding, swings in a tubing support matching that of the table in type, but of lighter size. This too was designed by Sir Ambrose Heal.

At the left is shown a writing desk pressed from a single piece of steel and having a bakelite black top. Desk and chair may be enameled as desired. In this case they are rust red.



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Courtesy A. & C. Black, Publishers, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Different in character, but still emphatically modern, is another design of Sir Ambrose Heal—the weathered oak corner desk shown at the left, below. This appeared in 1930 and was also made by S. Heal & Son, Ltd., London. Here familiar material is given new form in an old object, the desk. Modern living space is too restricted, and present-day activities too involved, to allow old desk forms to continue satisfactory. Here the telephone is kept in the cupboard below the lamp, and there are drawers, filing space and storage in the lower portion.

Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This cock, recently purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was sculptured in iron by Pablo Gargallo, a contemporary Spanish artist who works in Paris. He was at one time an impassioned follower of the Cubists, and this experience has done much to determine his style. His essential surfaces are metal and his contrasts are the spaces between these surfaces, a method which produces a fascinating play of light and shadow. Gargallo does not merely design, he hammers his thick metal sheets into expressive forms

New Decorative Types in Metal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN A small shop in this city is being shown a collection of metal work, in pieces of outstanding design. They are the work of the Spanish artist Rebajes, who received a grand prize for a beautiful tray in metal, as far back as the World's Fair in 1920. Since then his work has so far progressed that he has outgrown this style and, without sacrificing any of his sense of beauty, he has achieved some very unusual pieces in metal work of modernistic design. During the last season the Whitney Museum in New York acquired two pieces of Mr. Rebajes' work, as typical of modern work in metal. One is a leaping antelope with drum-shaped body and delicately pointed head and horns, approximating the feeling in modern sculpture. The other is an elephant made of metal all in one piece, and appropriate as a decorative fireplace piece.

Metals used are for the most part copper, bronze, duralumin, and copper in combination with silver. The birds and beasts are utilized for the purposes of his stylized design. To the elephant and antelope, above mentioned, should be added the turtle, the alligator, swan, and mouse. There are also frog, spider, pelican and fish pieces—the latter a favorite motif with this artist worker in metal. The daisy and sunflower make flat platters when the petals are wide open, or a fruit or nut bowl when the petals are half closed. Trays and small dishes have the body of bird or beast forming the body of the dish, while the head, tail and legs allow for the ingenious and effective use of decorative detail. The elephant, frog and pelican pieces are purely decorative, with no purpose of usefulness. Such also is the highly stylized curve, which suggests a cat, an appropriate piece for the fireplace, to be used above it, perhaps, or on a bookcase. The combination of copper and silver on a fish, or in a flower, in gold and silvery tones, suggests moonlight. These and other unusual touches show remarkable possibilities in metal as handled in a new manner by this artist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Production of metal work that suggests rather than defines its subjects—that is stylized—is the special interest of the Spanish artist Rabejes, two of whose works were bought last season by the Whitney Museum, New York City. This example is the artist's amusing conception of a cat.

A Cheerful Cottage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

AMONG the outstanding characteristics of our age are its simplicity and sincerity. Since both those qualities are exemplified in contemporary interior decoration, I believe more of us should be inspired by it, instead of merely taking ideas from past ages. One of my friends saw the possibilities in this new type of design, and adapted it to her home so successfully that all visitors are charmed with the results.

The individuality of her home is evident on entering the hall, where one is at first conscious merely of a luscious color harmony—a grayed blue green wall with a dull orange door and deep brown floor. Through an opening is caught a vista of the living room with its walls a slightly different hue, grayed blue rather than blue-green, although the fireplace has blue-green tiles.

Throughout this room there is no exact matching of colors, but rather a recall, which after all is higher art. Rusts, blues and greens are picked up in varying degrees on the upholstery. Some of the fabrics are plain, some striped, and some figured, but the plain surfaces predominate, just as the cool color predominates.

Going into the living room and looking back toward the hall, one is struck with another individuality. The opposite wall of the hall is painted grayed yellow. Immediately one understands that such was the logical color to use, because off that side of the hall is a dining room in which warm, grayed yellows predominate.

Here again, colors are recalled, rather than repeated. I know of no lovelier scheme which has resulted from contemporary practice than that in this dining room. The walls are a grayed yellow green, which is a modified chartreuse. The brown modern furniture was designed for this room, the chair seats being in orange red, or modified rust. Neutral gray has been combined with this scheme, the floor being covered with gray and black rubber linoleum. Little niches for dishes are silvered, and contain glass shelves against which peasant ware adds its note of cheer. All colors in the room are tied together with wide mesh curtains, striped with yellow green, gray, tan, orange red.

Even the kitchen off the dining room is different. The linoleum is like that in the dining room, just as the living room floor is like the hall floor. Likewise, the walls harmonize with the adjoining room, only the kitchen walls are a brighter yellow. A most unusual color has been combined with them—ultramarine blue. You see it in the sink tiles, and again in glass cupboard doors.

So, throughout the house, is individuality. No wonder that artists like to meet in a cottage which shows so much personality and taste.

Perhaps contemporary interior decoration holds something to cheer your home. D. M. R.

Two Novel Bedrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YESTERDAY I viewed a friend's summer cottage for the first time since it had been redecorated, and was delighted to see an entirely new type of color scheme. An old coverlet—oyster white, with a dull-blue, rose and yellow patchwork pattern—formed the basis of the harmony; but the walls held the surprise. They were grayed violet, and the ceiling was grayed yellow. Some of the yellow had been used to gray the violet and some of the violet to dull the yellow, and the effect was charming.

The ceiling color had been brought to the floor and walls by painting two quaint book cases in yellow. The woodwork in this different room was grayed blue, only slightly darker than the walls, and in perfect harmony with them. This color was repeated in a painted chair, the rawhide seat of which was covered with a striped, hand-woven piece of material containing every color in the room. Crash curtains had been dyed rose, which also looked well with the walls, since violet is composed of rose and blue.

To complete the ensemble, and add a darker note—for every room needs its dark, light and medium—an early American chest and mirror, harmonizing with the floor color, had been chosen. On the floor were hand-woven rugs, suggesting, like the chair seat, the oyster white, rose, blue and yellow. Truly, it was a room worthy of the scene which came through the windows—glimpses of blue Puget Sound; violet mountains; rose and golden sky.

Quite a contrast to this summer home bedroom, with its early American influence, yet equally successful, is the contemporary bedroom in the city home of another friend. In it the walls and woodwork are painted very grayed blue, the woodwork being a little darker than the walls. Darker still is the ceiling. It is surprising how much the dark ceiling adds to the coziness of the room.

Another unusual effect was produced by building the low bed with its attached chest and dressing table of birch and rubbing brown oil paint into it. The resulting color is a strange silvery tan. Drapery striped with apricot, grayed-blue, mulberry and tan tie all colors together. They are again noticed in the rug, which is contemporary in design.

The greatest problem which this original room presented was the bedspread. Many colors, and materials were tried, until the owner had the happy thought of wool as a material, and violet for a color. Now the room is a beautiful symphony extremely restful and refreshingly different.

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In Nanking Road

YOU wonder why all the Chinese are walking up and down, up and down, hour after hour. Because, if you stand in one place and note faces carefully, you will find that a number pass and repass you. They are simply walking up and down, up and down Shanghai's arterial thoroughfare, Nanking Road.

Why? Because they have nothing whatever else to do, and they do this same thing day after day and week after week. It is only another manifestation of the incredible patience of the race. Time means nothing at all to them. Nor is it that they are necessarily Asiatic Micawbers. If something really agreeable should turn up, in the way of not too strenuous endeavor, some of them might consider it. But it would take a good deal of considering, in any case.

The saunterers are mostly youngish persons, generally men. They wear Chinese clothing, for the most part, gowns or long cloaks in winter and pajama-like trousers and tunics in the hot weather. Almost always, though, they have a cheap felt hat, made in China in excellent imitation of Fifth Avenue or Bond Street and sold for forty or fifty cents, gold.

How do they live, you ask? It is really not difficult. Their food requirements are easily and cheaply satisfied and they lodge anywhere at all, sometmes wth a friend, sometimes in corners of never-closed restaurants, sometimes on benches in the North Station, or in warm weather out-of-doors in the parks or anywhere at all.

But Nanking Road is the promenade of the idle Chinese of Shanghai, their place of divertissement, their all-sufficient world. Here they rub elbows with people of every race and nation, come to Shanghai from the ends of the earth and from every port of the Seven Seas. Here they see life.

At four or five o'clock in the afternoon, this is perhaps the busiest thoroughfare on earth. The traffic is amazing. It consists of almost every type of vehicle, ancient and modern, that man has ever devised. It consists, too, of a score of different peoples and all of them are talking in shouts, in order that they may be heard at all. Europeans are on their way to their homes in the suburbs of the International Settlement or the French Concession. Afternoon shoppers of half-a-dozen races are pouring out of Sincere's and Wing On's and a hundred smaller shops. Beggars are going "on duty," the most productive being "assigned" to posts in Nanking Road by the "king" of the centuries-old Beggars' Guild. All sorts of people are on the alert for all sorts of reasons, some openly, some more furtive. But ever the same incredible number of aimless promenaders saunter up and down, up and down.

For a few hundred yards from the Bund, Nanking Road is wholly European. Then it becomes Oriental and more colorful. Some of the ancient shop-fronts and iron-grilled balconies and rich black-and-gold signs yet remain, and everywhere enormous banners with Chinese characters in vivid red undulate gently in the breeze from the distant Huangpu. Most of the Chinese shops are open at the front in both summer and winter, and the clerks chant the merits of their wares in a strange and curiously-compelling sing-song. The promenaders pause here and there, pick up various articles, hand them about and comment upon them at length. But they do not purchase anything and presently resume their interminable walk, up and down, up and down.

M. T. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA HALTE DU CAVALIER": *A Painting Attributed to Louis Le Nain, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London*

THE brothers Le Nain, Antoine, Louis, and Mathieu, entered in the seventeenth century into one of the strangest associations in the history of art. From their atelier in Paris came a succession of pictures, many of which deserve more consideration than they have received. Of these pictures, but thirteen have been signed, and then simply with the surname Le Nain. It was the endeavor of the three to submerge their personalities to the greater glory of the group; but art itself is based on personality, and anyone who will take the trouble to compare the work of the three will see greatly varying abilities displayed.

Although nothing definite can be proven, a tradition existed at the time and persists to the present in modern French criticism that Louis was the master, that he was the painter of peasants, and that Antoine and Mathieu were painters of the *bourgeoisie* and lesser lights of the court of Louis XIII. Usually in collaboration the master conceives the idea, draws the cartoon, assigns portions of the picture to his pupils according to their ability to handle drapery, furniture, landscape and reserves for himself important portraits and the task of pulling the whole together, giving his name to the finished product. If you compare the picture reproduced above, and attributed to Louis, with the picture in the Louvre called "A Family Reunion," supposedly by Antoine, you will see that the two could not have been produced in the usual manner of collaboration. The pictures must have been painted by different men. The stiffly posed family group, with their slightly caricatured faces, staring coldly at posterity, has nothing in common with the natural easy grace of the peasants depicted in "La Halte du Cavalier."

In considering the work of the Brothers Le Nain, there is the temptation to compare the pictures of one brother with those of the other two and to be satisfied with that. Louis, however, deserves a better fate. It is easy to see that he was a good draughtsman and a portrait delineator of character. Unfortunately for him, he was a Frenchman at that period when European art was torn between the decadent Italian school and the robust Dutch school. Louis was a genre painter after the Dutch—that is, he was interested in life, the ordinary life about him; but, on the other hand, from the standpoint of technique, he was influenced by the Italians, especially by Caravaggio.

Caravaggio is supposed to have painted in a garret, with the only light coming from a trapdoor in the roof—the result being an unnatural lighting of the figures in his pictures. Most of the Le Nain canvases inherit the lighting and the excessive use of black, and most of the pictures are of interiors; the one above, an exception, follows least of all the Caravaggio tradition. In the religious pictures, one finds much in common with Murillo, a result of Italian influence; and in "The Peasant Orchestra" an echo of Frans Hals without his boisterous vitality. But in a picture, like "Le Bénédicité" (Grace before meat), or "La Forge," or the picture shown above, one finds an artist who transcends mediums and styles; one who has been in sympathy with life about him, and has left a record of his period. Essentially a painter of repose, Louis's pictures have none of the vigor of Millet's. Unlike Millet's works, moreover, they do not depict mere types, but rather careful characterizations, not of a period, but of people themselves.

F. W. S.

Moonrise

NIGHT is a plowboy with moon-gold hair
Half lost in the dust of the Milky Way
That floats from the end of his ancient share,
While star-birds flock, like a giant spray
Of goldenrod, in pairs and crowds,
And follow his steps to testify
How he turns the feathery sod of clouds
In silver furrows up the sky.

MARION DOYLE.

Unabhängigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschheit sucht unablässig Unabhängigkeit in irgend einer Form. Die Jugend sieht dem gereiften Alter entgegen in der Hoffnung, die Begrenzungen der Unerfahrenheit abzuschütteln. Das Alter seufzt seltsamerweise nach der Wiederkehr der leichteren Lasten jüngerer Jahre. Und wer hat nicht schon um Befreiung von den verderblichen Einflüssen von Armut, Unfall, Gebrechen, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod gebetet? Ja, durch alle Erscheinungsformen des materiellen Daseins hindurch geht das Ringen um Unabhängigkeit von den Anschlägen des Bösen und seines Gegenstücks, der Materie, ununterbrochen weiter.

„Unser Verlaß auf irdische Dinge muß umgewandelt werden in die Wahrnehmung der geistigen Dinge, auf die wir dann vertrauen. Wenn der Geist in der Beweisung allerhaben sein soll, so muß er auch in unseren Neigungen das Erste sein, und wir müssen mit göttlicher Macht angetan werden" (Rückblick und Einblick, S. 28). In dieser Erklärung weist Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, das menschliche Denken auf die Abhängigkeit von Gott, dem Guten, und auf die Liebe zu Gott, dem Guten, hin. Um sich erfolgreich auf die Dinge des Geistes zu verlassen, muß man zuerst geistige Werte wahrnehmen. Soll der Geist in unserem Leben allerhaben sein, so muß sich unser Denken vergeistigen. Ehrlichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Reinheit—ja, alle grundlegenden Eigenschaften der Güte—sind erforderlich, wenn die erhoffte vollständige Unabhängigkeit von irdischen Dingen verwirklicht werden soll.

Das Suchen nach Freiheit erstreckt sich ferner auch auf das politische Leben der Völker. Anhaltende Unruhe in internationalen Beziehungen läßt erkennen, daß die Finsternis des materiellen Denkens das schon lange klar scheinende Licht der geistigen Wahrheit nicht erfaßt hat. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 106) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wie das amerikanische Volk, so hat auch die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Unabhängigkeitserklärung, Gott hat dem Menschen unveräußerliche Rechte verliehen, unter anderen: Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen. Der Mensch regiert sich eigentlich nur dann selbst, wenn er sich von seinem Schöpfer, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, richtig leiten und regieren läßt". Hier haben wir das kostbare offene Geheimnis der Unabhängigkeit und Freiheit für alle Menschen und Völker. Da „Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen" dem Menschen von Anfang an als unveräußerliches Recht verliehen sind, so leuchtet ein, daß Abhängigkeit von den Einschränkungen und Begrenzungen des zeitlichen Lebens dem Mangel an Verständnis und Widerspiegelung dieser göttlichen Merkmale zuzuschreiben ist. Jemand, dessen Gewissen nicht geweckt ist, ermangelt offenbar der Fähigkeit sowohl rechten Folgerns als auch der Selbstregierung.

Müssen wir, wenn wir in allen Erscheinungsformen des menschlichen Lebens wahre Herrschaft zu erlangen suchen, nicht das aufrichtige Verlangen haben, Gott, das Gute, zu erkennen, den wirklichen, von Gott geschaffenen Menschen und das ewig alles regierende göttliche Gesetz der Liebe zu verstehen? Selbst das niedrigste menschliche Denken enthält einen Funken Gutes, das zum Ausgangspunkt geistiger Entwicklung gemacht werden kann; und aus den kleinen Anfängen sprießen gewiß die kräftigen Sämlinge der Wahrheit hervor. Das aufrichtige Trachten nach dem Guten in der Christlichen Wissenschaft schließt in sich, daß man sich an die Bibel und das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch als das sichere Mittel zur Erlangung der nötigen Beschützung und Ernährung für die neugeborene Idee wendet; und es zeigt sich, daß bei diesem geistigen Vorgang die Kräfte der Überlegung entschieden geweckt werden. Bei dem fortschreitenden und aufklärenden Aufgeben der Abhängigkeit von der Materie, dem Irrtum oder dem Bösen und dem immer festeren Verlaß auf Gott erweisen sich die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft wahrlich als unentbehrlich. Petrus schreibt in seinem ersten Briefe: „Hat jemand ein Amt, so tue er's als aus dem Vermögen, das Gott darreicht". Die Fähigkeit, die Oberhoheit des Geistes in unseren Beweggründen und Handlungen zu beweisen, ist gewiß, sobald wir ehrlich beginnen, die falsche Vorstellung gegen die rechte oder geistige Idee einzutauschen ohne Rücksicht darauf, wie geringfügig das Bedürfnis oder wie bescheiden der Anfang ist.

Unabhängigkeit von den falschen materiellen Annahmen und Abhängigkeit von Gott und Seinen vollkommenen geistigen Gesetzen heben die einer vermeintlichen Vermischung von Gut und Böse zugrunde liegenden sonderbaren Voraussetzungen ganz von selber auf, löschen unerwünschte Erinnerungen aus und offenbaren das heilige Bewußtsein des Menschen, des wahren Bildes und Gleichnisses des unendlichen Gemüts, Gottes. Geistige oder innere Festigkeit verdrängt alle langwierigen Anfechtungen des Irrtums, wenn eine wirkliche „Wahrnehmung der geistigen Dinge, auf die wir dann vertrauen", als die Grundlage des Lebens und der Wirklichkeit erkannt und erlangt wird. Dann weichen Schwäche und Verfall der Stärke und der Zuverlässigkeit; denn diese neue Geburt schließt keinen Verfall und kein Aufhören, keine Unreife und keine Entartung in sich. In dem Verhältnis, wie das Gesetz rechten Denkens das Übergewicht über das irrige Gesetz falschen Denkens erlangt, werden die betrübenden Folgen der Sünde, der Unwissenheit und der Furcht allmählich vereitelt, und dies wird fortdauern, bis vollständige Harmonie verwirklicht ist.

Unerschütterlich in ihrer Behauptung, daß der Mensch von Krankheit ebenso unabhängig ist wie von allem Bösen, schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Krankheit geht aus einem falschen und körperlichen Sinn hervor, aus dem Glauben, daß der Stoff Empfindung habe", und sie fügt hinzu: „Ferner setzt dieser unwirkliche Sinn eine unwirkliche Annahme an die Stelle der Wahrheit,—nämlich, daß Leben und Gesundheit unabhängig von Gott und abhängig von körperlichen Zuständen seien" (Nein und Ja, S. 5). Wie gewiß doch die heilende Wahrheit zu gründlichem Verlaß auf Gott, das Gute, führt! Wie klar die vollkommene Widerspiegelung des Geistes als Beweis der Zuverlässigkeit, der Allheit und Allmacht der Liebe leuchtet! Den Geist, das Gemüt, Gott, in unserem Leben allerhaben machen, ist die göttliche Art der Erlösung, die zu wahrer Unabhängigkeit—dem Beweis der Gesundheit, der Heiligkeit und Unsterblichkeit—führt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Expert Portraiture

WITH Thackeray, there is little direct description. He rings up no curtain upon a museum piece, but in some subtle way draws back the veil that hides the actual past, and we see it alive and bustling, not with heroes and heroines, but with real men and women, full of the contradiction of humanity, the absurdities, the mingled good and evil of live people. . . .

For, indeed, his real powers lay in interpreting real people, not in creating imaginary ones. Truly he was neither novelist nor historian, but a subtle blend of both. Barry Lyndon was not a "creation"; he was a dramatized interpretation of a real man, or of more than one, for he was in part founded upon Casanova, and in part upon a forgotten eighteenth-century blackguard whose history Thackeray had unearthed during the course of his wide but random researches into the past. Almost all the secondary characters of his novels, the lords and ladies, generals and statesmen, were real people whose history he had read and whom he brought to life through his extraordinary power of seeing dramatically the characters beneath the embalmed effigies of history.

He could do equally well the historical essay or the comedy of manners, and, at his best, could combine both. What he could not do was the conventional novel, of middle-class life, with a story and a moral. But this last was precisely what his generation asked him to do, and what, against his better judgment, he tried to do. He needed the discipline of established facts to keep his ebullient fancy within the bounds of artistry and taste.—G. U. ELLIS in "Thackeray." (London: Duckworth. New York: Macmillan.)

Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is constantly seeking some form of independence. Youth looks towards maturity in the hope of being freed from the limitations of inexperience. Age paradoxically sighs for the return of the lighter burdens of younger years. And who has not prayed to be free from the blighting influences of poverty, accident, sickness, sin, disease, and death? Indeed, through all phases of material existence the struggle continues for independence from the machinations of evil and its counterpart, matter.

"Our reliance upon material things must be transferred to a perception of and dependence on spiritual things. For Spirit to be supreme in demonstration, it must be supreme in our affections, and we must be clad with divine power" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 28). In this statement Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points human thought toward dependence on and love of God, good. Successfully to depend upon the things of Spirit necessitates first the perception of spiritual values. For Spirit to be supreme in our lives there must be spiritualization of our thinking. Honesty, unselfishness, and purity—in fact, all the foundational qualities of goodness—are required if the hope of complete independence of things material is to be realized.

The search for freedom extends likewise into the body politic of the nations. Continued unrest in international relationships shows that, even though the light of spiritual truth has long shone clearly, the darkness of material thinking has not comprehended it.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 106): "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." Here is the precious open secret of independence and freedom for all men and nations. The basis of man's endowment being the inalienable right of "self-government, reason, and conscience," it is evident that failure to be independent of the restrictions and limitations of temporal life is caused by a lack of understanding and reflection of these divine attributes. One whose conscience is not awakened obviously is minus the powers of both right reasoning and self-government.

In seeking to gain true government in all phases of human experience, must we not have an earnest desire to know God, good, to understand the real man of His creating, and to understand the divine law of Love which eternally governs all? Even the lowest order of human thought holds a spark of good which may be made the starting point of spiritual development; and from small beginnings the sturdy seedlings of Truth are sure to appear. The genuine reaching out for good in Christian Science includes a turning to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook as the certain means of obtaining the needed protection and nourishment for the new-born idea; and it will be found that in this spiritual process the powers of reason are definitely awakened. In the advancing and enlightening relinquishment of dependence on matter, error, or evil, and the establishment of dependence on God, the teachings of Christian Science will be found truly indispensable. And Peter in his first epistle writes, "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth." Ability to demonstrate the supremacy of Spirit in our motives and acts is assured as soon as we begin honestly to exchange the wrong concept for the right or spiritual idea, regardless of how elementary the need or how humble the beginning.

To be independent of the spurious beliefs of matter and dependent on God and His perfect spiritual laws automatically sets aside the strange hypotheses underlying a supposed mingling of good and evil, blots out undesirable remembrances, and reveals man's sacred consciousness as the true image and likeness of infinite Mind, God. Spiritual or mental stability supersedes any lingering obsessions of error as a true "perception of and dependence on spiritual things" is recognized and attained as the foundation of life and reality. Then weakness and decadence give place to strength and dependability, for this new birth includes no lapse or cessation, no immaturity or deterioration. In proportion as the law of right thinking gains in favor over the erroneous law of false thinking, the afflictive consequences of sin, ignorance, and fear will be gradually eliminated, and this will continue until complete harmony is realized.

As firm in her declaration of man's independence of disease as of all evil, Mrs. Eddy says, "Disease arises from a false and material sense, from the belief that matter has sensation," and she adds, "Moreover, this unreal sense substitutes for Truth an unreal belief,—namely, that life and health are independent of God, and dependent on material conditions" (No and Yes, p. 5). How surely the truth that heals ushers in a radical reliance on God, good! How clearly the perfect reflection of Spirit shines forth as proof of Love's dependability, allness, and omnipotence! To enthrone Spirit, Mind, God, as supreme in our lives is the divine way of redemption, leading to true independence—the demonstration of health, holiness, and immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

In the Cactus Country

THERE is a singular charm of the sahuaro forest, a charm of elegance, as the wind, moving like royalty across the well-spaced intervals, receives the courtesies of ironwood and ocotilla and palo-verde. It begins with the upright next-of-blood, with a stately rocking of the tall pillars on their roots, and a soft ss—ss—ss of the wind along their spiny ridges. Suddenly the bright blossom-tips of the ocotilla take flight like flocks of scarlet birds, as the long wands bow and recover in the movement of the wind, and after an appreciable interval the thin-leaved ironwood rustles and wrestles with it, loth to let it go, until it drops with almost a sullen note to the stiff whisper of the palo-verde, while the creosote fairly casts its forehead to the ground.

The ocotilla is not a true cactus, but belongs rather by nature of its adaptations to the fellowship of the mesquite and other leafless thorny shrubs. It does not store moisture as the cactus does, but remains in the long seasons between the rains in a state of complete aridivation, putting forth miraculously after the first showers, at the ends of its branches, crowded panicles of bloom like the bloody tips of spears. The gray, thorny wands of the ocotilla, growing from ten to fifteen feet, brought together in a lovely vase form by the central stem, a few inches from the ground, are leafless for all but a brief season, when perhaps the first sign of spring is the flush of green creeping up their swaying lengths, in the shape of thin, blunt emerald leaves. After the leaves fall away, the petiole, which supports them, becomes a spine, for the sake of which the stems of ocotilla are used for chicken fences and corrals, thick set in the ground, for which, as the spring comes around, they take heart of life, growing delicately green and scarlet-tipped again.

Out of some forgotten ancestry there have sprung tribes of plants that survived, not by hurrying their processes, but by holding them through rainless periods, in arrested states, similar to those in which the great bears pass the winter's snows. By varnishing its leaves, or dispensing with them altogether and felling its bark with the green substance of leaves: by reducing its branches to stubs and thorns, each in its own fashion establishes an equilibrium between its necessities and the water supply.—From "The Land of Journeys' Ending," by Mary Austin. (New York: Century.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Is Still in State of Considerable Uncertainty

Commodity and Money Markets

General Tone Of Stock Market Is Still Unsettled

Some Resistance to Selling Pressure Is Seen In Short Session

By Forrest Price

Where do we go from here?

That is a burning question investors and stock market traders are asking.

Anyone who can correctly answer it is a Solomon.

Fact is the market is in a topsy turvy condition, as shown by price gyrations, and no one knows whether to buy or sell.

Today's trend was irregular. Activity was only moderate, 330,000 shares changing hands.

Here and there were signs of resistance to selling pressure.

A feature of the trading was weakness in the U. S. Steel issues, both common and preferred making new lows for the year. The preferred dropped 3 points.

Western Union sold off nearly 2 points. Erie made a new low. Eastman Kodak, Woolworth and Manhattan Elevated advanced more than a point each.

U. S. Smelting, a wide mover, declined more than 4 points. Before the close some moderate rallies brought prices forward slightly. The close was irregular.

There was further weakness in bonds, although volume in all groups was rather light. Small declines were recorded in the government list, notwithstanding reports of Treasury support. Some of the corporate issues were notably weak. National Dairy Products 5½s dropped 2 points. Other corporate loans lost good fractions. In the foreign division French, 7½s and Japanese 6½s lost about a point each.

In the commodities markets the grains were inclined to rally moderately before the close. Cotton was heavy.

In the rather drab business picture which today presents itself it is some comfort to know that business failures are the smallest in number that have been known in the last 14 years. It may be the case of "all ashore as goin' ashore," but in any event it seems certain that the fundamentals of business are sounder than they mave been in a long time.

So far as known there is no one particular bearish development overhanging the market—just an accumulation of unfavorable happenings which everybody has known about for some time.

It will not be long now until the new stock exchange control act becomes effective. On Oct. 1 the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities Exchange Commission will set forth their regulations governing stock trading in all its various ramifications. Until the details are known it is considered unlikely that there will be very active trading in the markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Signs of resistance appeared in today's brief stock market session, but most rallying efforts were a bit feeble.

The list was aided by some weekend short covering. Further weakness of a few leaders clouded sentiment. The close was irregular.

The news, generally, was colorless, and traders, while expecting some sort of a technical rally, were apparently too timid to back up their opinions with any large-scale buying orders.

The fact that U. S. Steel preferred sank to another new low for the year with a loss of around 2 points, and that U. S. Smelting dropped about 3, was sufficient to put a damper on any substantial revival of bullish enthusiasm.

New Lows for Year

Other new lows for 1934 were recorded by such issues as U. S. Steel common, Consolidated Gas, Corn Exchange Bank, Western Union and Allied Chemical. These recovered moderately in the last half hour and with the exception of Western Union, which was off about a point, finished with narrow price changes.

Additional declines in U. S. Government securities, although not so wide as in recent sessions, did not help to brighten the speculative picture. Wheat and some of the other cereals showed small advances around noon, but cotton was a trifle under water. There were only minor variations among the principal foreign exchanges.

Shares of American Telephone, Case, Loew's, U. S. Rubber preferred and Armour of Illinois preferred (new) managed to get up about a point each. Smaller recoveries were registered by American Can, General Motors, du Pont, Westinghouse, Johns Manville, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, National Distillers and U. S. Industrial Alcohol. Howe Sound, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco were inclined to ease.

Bonds Are Lower

Further selling came into the bond market today, and in the more active parts of the list prices were lower.

United States Governments were lightly traded for the most part but a majority of the Treasurys, the Federal Farm 3s and the Home Owners Loans continued Friday's reaction by dipping from 1-32d to 9-32s of a point. Treasury 4s showed the widest loss.

Virtually all groups in the corporate list had some declines, fractional or larger. In many cases the lower prices were established on dealings of trifling volume. Rails were not as soft as they had been earlier in the week but they failed to attract any notable support at their low levels today.

National Dairy Products 5¼s turned weak, losing 2 points on a moderate turnover. There were smaller declines in loans of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Consolidated Gas, Erie, Great Northern, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, Phillips Petroleum, and Southern Railway.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
11⅜	7	..	Addressograph	300	7⅝	7	7⅛	7
9⅝	5¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
237⅛	165¾	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	2400	17	16⅝	16¾	16⅝
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
16½	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
160¾	116½	6	Allied Chem	1700	117	116½	117	117
23⅞	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	700	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅝
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	600	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	42
41⅜	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅞
25¼	12	..	Am Bank Note	200	12½	12	12	12¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	42¼	42¼	42½	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	20	20	20	20
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	100	96	96	96	95½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	14	13½	14	14
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	23⅜	23	23⅜	24
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	900	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	15¼	14½	14½	15⅞
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅝
10	3½	..	Am Ice	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
30¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	300	15¾	15	15	15½
10¾	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	7
27⅝	15	..	Am Metal	100	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	16
12¼	3⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
24⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	11¾	11¾	14¾	12
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	3200	12	11⅜	12	11⅝
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1900	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	200	3	2⅞	3	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	32⅛	31½	31⅝	31⅝
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	11½	11	11½	11½
72	42	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	62	62	62	61
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	109½	108⅞	109½	108⅜
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4	4	4	..
27⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	400	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
18⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
83⅜	36¾	..	Am Woolen pf	500	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
6⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill	4500	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1000	61	60¼	61¼	60
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	72	72	72	72⅜
9¾	4½	..	Art Metal Const	10	5	5	5	5
72¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2300	47½	47	47	47
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	26	25¼	26	25¾
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	7	7	7	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1000	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	22¼
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Jowder	200	40⅞	40	40	40⅞
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	200	7⅞	7	7	7
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	800	21¾	21¼	21¼	22
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	10	10	10	..
64	39½	5	Austin Nich A	10	51	51	51	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	800	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	..
24½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1000	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅛
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	39¼
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	21	21	21	21
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1400	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
19⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	600	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11⅜
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15¼
49½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	2800	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅜
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
16¼	6⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
10¼	7½	..	Boeing Airplane wi	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
68⅜	46	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	46¼	45⅞	46	47
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	10	82½	82½	82½	..
78¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1200	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	23¾
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1000	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅝
14⅜	7	.8)	Briggs & Stra	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1300	41¼	41	41¼	41
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	45	45	45	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4⅜	4½	4½	4
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	50	50	50	50	..
9	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	20
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
67½	40	..	Byers pf	10	42	42	42	43
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	37	36½	37	36½
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3	3	3	3
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1600	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13
86¾	36	..	Case Thresh	1100	37½	36½	36⅞	36
44¼	17⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1800	19¼	18¼	19¼	18⅝
4⅜	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	800	35½	35⅛	35¼	35⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	35½	35¼	35¼	36
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	41	40¾	41	41
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	5800	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	19	19	19
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	79	79	70	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores Vtc	600	½	½	½	½
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	13½	13	13⅛	13⅛
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	300	10¾	10⅝	10⅜	10¾
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	100	78	78	78	78
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
34⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	600	30	30	30	30
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	53	52¼	53	52¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2300	18½	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
13⅜	11¼	..	Conwith Ry So	2300	13⅜	11½	13⅜	12
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	30¾	30¼	30¾	33
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26¼
47⅜	25⅜	2	Consol Gas	3800	25½	25⅛	25½	25¼
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	2200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	600	3	2⅞	3	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	150	50	50	50	50
83½	69½	3	Cont Can	1200	79¾	79	79	79
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	6	6	6	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	26½	25¾	26¼	26¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1700	17¼	16⅝	17¼	17¼
31	4¼	3	Corn Exchange	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	42
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	57¾	57⅜	57½	57⅜
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32	32	32	32
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8⅜	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
65	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	..
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	46	45⅞	45⅞	47
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
			—D—					
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	800	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	36	35	36	35¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1200	15¾	15½	15⅝	16
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	66¼	66⅛	66¼	66
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1200	41½	41¼	41½	41½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	15½	14⅞	15⅛	14¾
2⅛	⅝	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
103⅞	80	2.80f	du Pont de Nem	2300	85	84	84⅝	84⅜
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105	105	105	105
			—E—					
12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	96¼	95¼	95¼	95
22½	12⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	200	13½	13½	13½	13
31⅝	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	21⅜	20½	21⅛	20⅞
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1
64	45	3	Endicott Johnson	100	48½	48½	48½	49
137½	120	7	Endicott John pf	40	125¼	125¼	125¼	125½
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	12	12	12	..
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Bld	400	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9½	..	Erie RR	900	10	9½	10	9¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1200	15¾	15	15¾	15
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	20	4	4	4	..
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9½	9½	9½	9¾
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	26	25½	25½	26½
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	20	102½	102	102½	101½
89¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	62	61½	61¾	63
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	10	10	10	10½
50⅜	26⅜	2	Freeport Texas	300	27	27	27	27½
			—G—					
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7	7	7	6¾
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	400	31	30¼	31¼	31½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	400	8	7¾	8	8
10⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	6
6⅜	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
12	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅜
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	3500	17⅛	17½	17⅞	17⅜
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	500	28⅞	28½	28¾	29
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	½	½	½	½
64½	52¼	3	Gen Mills	200	53	53	53	52
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	7500	27½	26⅝	27¼	26¾
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	100½	100½	100½	120⅞
25½	10½	.60f	Gen Print Ink	20	18¾	18	18¾	..
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	24½	23½	23½	24¾
23⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	200	12½	12½	12½	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
62½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3	3	3	3
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	2000	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	50	102	102	102	101¾
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
34½	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	800	17¼	17	17	17⅛
18	8	..	Goodrich	300	9	9	9	8
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	1000	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅛	1½	..	Grahab Paige	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
40⅝	28½	1	Grant (WT)	300	28½	28½	28½	28½
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	400	13½	13	13½	13⅜
15⅛	6½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	800	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28½
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4½	4	4½	4⅛
52⅜	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
24⅜	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	87	6	Harbison W pf	10	90	90	90	..
6½	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2	2	2	2
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1200	47½	47	47½	47⅜
12½	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
26¼	9¼	..	Hud & Man pf	100	11	11	11	..
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	400	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
66	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	20	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	200	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	51½	51½	51½	51½
15⅞	5½	.h	Interboro Rap T	800	7⅜	13⅞	14¼	13¾
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	200	4	4	4	4
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	800	3	3	3	3
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	500	137½	137	137½	137¼
12¼	4½	.20	Int Carriers	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	300	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	19¼
46⅝	33¼	.60	Int Harvester	300	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34½
9⅛	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	2600	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	23⅞
2⅜	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1	1	1	1
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
26	9	..	Int Print Ink	200	18	18	18	..
32	21	1½	Int Salt	100	30	30	30	30
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1500	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
72½	21⅝	..	Int'sta DS pf	200	61	61	61	61¼
110	90	6	Island Crk C pf	10	10½	10½	10½	..
			—J—					
68⅝	39	..	Johns Manville	1500	41¾	41	41¾	40¾
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	10	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46½
			—K—					
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
20	5	..	Kelly-Sp 6¼ pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
7½	2⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1200	12	11¾	12	12
23½	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	2300	17½	17⅛	17½	17½
18½	12	..	Kimberly Clark	100	12	12	12	12¼
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	300	17	16⅜	17	17⅛
7¼	2½	..	Kresge Dept S	100	4	4	4	..
33⅜	23¼	1f	Kroger Groc & B	900	26½	25¼	26	26½
			—L—					
63½	20	..	Laclede Gas StL	20	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
78	64½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	69	69	69	68
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1800	26	25½	25½	26¼
26¼	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅝
35⅜	16½	1f	Liquid Carbonic	200	19	19	19	19¼
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew s Inc	1400	26½	25½	26½	25¾
2¾	1	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
44¾	37	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	37	37	37	37
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
62⅛	35½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	36	36	36	36¼
7	2¾	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
29⅜	10⅜	h	Man Elv mg	3400	26	25⅛	26	25
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	800	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
19⅜	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞

Commerce and Finance

No Upheaval in Stock Exchange Rulings Seen by Chairman

Business and Industry

SEC Regulation Promised to Be More 'Practical'

'No Upheaval' in Rulings on Stock Trading, Declares Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — Regulation of securities issues—the 1933 restrictions which for a year now have been attacked by Wall Street as holding up normal financing through the flotation of new issues—is going to be made "more practical."

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, has been going over the regulations which the Federal Trade Commission imposed last year, and by Oct. 1, when new rules go into effect, a good many relaxing changes are expected.

More Practicality

Attack upon the securities regulations constituted for many months the principal charge against the New Deal from financial critics. Figures were presented showing a striking diminution in securities issues. The decline, which acted as an effective check on business expansion by preventing the flow of new money into trade, was attributed by critics to the restrictions imposed under the 1933 securities act, while defenders declared that the general state of business and reluctance of borrowers or lenders to take a venturesome course was responsible.

Mr. Kennedy, however, recognizes the validity of much of the criticism, and now that his commission is to take over supervision, foresees many changes. His group, he said yesterday, has been "going over the regulations for the registration of new issues line by line with the idea of making them more practical, and if possible, less cumbersome."

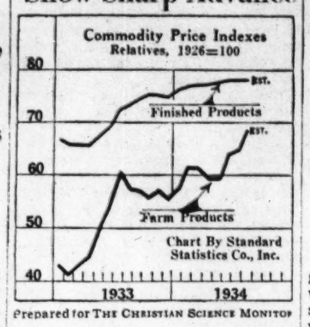
He said that some progress had been made, but that the commission desired to proceed slowly, and that by Oct. 1 only the most general and basic regulations would be completed. In particular he revealed, the commission was considering revision of the regulations which require issuers of new stock to supply in great detail varied information, which must be assembled by expert engineers, accountants, and legal counsel.

No Upheaval Promised

The commission will proceed to impose revised regulations only after thorough examination of all possible effects. It is in frequent consultation with New York stock exchange officials, investment bankers, and stock brokers. The chairman strongly assured those interested that there would be "no upheaval" on the stock markets on Oct. 1, when his agency assumes charge. Rules against "manipulation" are to go into effect on that date but this difficult field will be advanced upon only with extreme caution, Mr. Kennedy intimated.

These assurances furnished in the name of the Securities and Stock Exchange Commission constitute one more evidence of administration officials to assure business and finance that dire catastrophe is not just around the corner. While President Roosevelt in Hyde Park and Newport is still considering whether any action on his part is feasible at the present time to ease the uncertainty and alarm widely prevalent in many circles, subordinates all through the governmental structure are doing their best to allay fears. Chairman Kennedy's remarks supplement those at Wellesley Hills today before by Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC. The picture, therefore, is one of reassurance by all those lesser officials who are qualified to speak, while business and finance await expectantly for word from President Roosevelt himself. Evidence is, however, that Chairman Kennedy's activities in the SEC have done as much as could be expected to administer the new legislation in line with majority financial sentiment.

Farm Products Prices Show Sharp Advance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES for farm products have risen sharply in recent months, while finished goods have been relatively stable. Strength in the former reflects receding supplies, rather than increased demand.

Lacking statistical improvement and encountering reduced demand, manufacturers have been unable to raise selling prices far. Their profit margins have thereby been narrowed in many instances.

Grand Jury Indicts Eleven Officers Of N. Y. Title Concern

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Indictments charging issuance of deceptive financial statements were disclosed today against 10 former directors and one former officer of the New York Title & Mortgage Company.

Eight of the men were accused of misdemeanors and the other three with both felonies and misdemeanors:

Those indicted were:

James O'Gorman, former United States Senator; J. Stewart Baker, president of the Bank of Manhattan; George T. Mortimer, former president of the Mortgage Company; Fred J. Fuller, another former president and now head of the companies which took over the title firm's business; Harry A. Kahler, former chairman of the board; W. Averill Harriman, H. Pushee Williams, Lewis L. Clark, Joseph L. Obermayer, Stanley J. Jadwin and Park A. Rowley.

Fuller, Kahler and Williams were named in the felony indictments in addition to misdemeanor accusations.

The charges were based on a financial statement sent out Dec. 31, 1932. The state alleged the purpose was to sell additional mortgage certificates.

The statement listed cash on hand as $8,823,000, but District Attorney Dodge charged that $1,000,000 of this was represented by a bank loan, arranged for only four days and characterized as a mere bookkeeping transaction.

Bonds and mortgages "available for sale" were listed at $30,208,000, but the district attorney charged that $12,000,000 worth of these assets were pledged as collateral on RFC and bank loans, and that the securities were outside the mortgage company's control.

Fraud Is Charged In Sale of Rayon Industries Stock

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission began its first court action yesterday to put an end to an alleged gigantic stock fraud.

Following an investigation directed by Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and John J. Burns, general counsel, the commission moved to restrain a nation-wide distributing organization, specializing in Rayon Industries Corporation class "A" stock, from further operations. It was alleged the scheme involved many millions of dollars which probably would be lost to investors.

Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey signed today an order, returnable Monday, to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued enjoining and restraining National Investment Transcript, Inc., Clement H. Congdon, and Marshall Ward, trading under the name and style of Marshall Ward & Co., from fraudulent sale of securities in interstate commerce.

The Securities and Exchange Commission alleges that National Investment Transcript, Inc., and Congdon, its publisher, organized a force of skilled telephone salesmen and solicited and sold class "A" stock of Rayon Industries Corporation, listed on the New York Produce Exchange since July 17, 1933, at "arbitrary and unconscionable prices."

National Investment Transcript, Clement H. Congdon, and Marshall Ward & Co., with offices at 40 Wall Street, are alleged to have published and circulated a brochure entitled "New Trends and Profits in the Rayon Industry, as Exemplified by the Growth and Prospects of Rayon Industries Corporation," together with a consolidated balance sheet of the corporation. The brochure is said to have contained untrue statements.

All Grain Prices Decline Sharply On Importations

Feeling of Uncertainty Is Injected Into the American Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Prices for all grains declined sharply late this week. The main reason for the unsettlement shown in the markets was the importations of grain from other countries.

While the amounts so far bought have not been large enough to have any prolonged effect on our markets, an element of uncertainty and doubt has been injected into the market here, which has been largely responsible for the fact that new buying has been hard to enlist in spite of what are regarded as extremely bullish conditions affecting cereals.

Rye was the first to reflect the uneasiness as upward of 1,000,000 bushels was reported to have been bought from Poland, with intimations that other European countries were offering rye here.

The European rye crop is of excellent quality this year, and has found a ready sale in this country.

In addition to rye, Canadian durum wheat has been sold in fair volume to come to this country, barley has been bought from Hungary, while Argentine oats are finding a market in seaboard and gulf territory.

In addition to the unsettling effect of imports holders of all grains have been restive over the seeming impossibility of maintaining rallies.

Outside of the matter of importations the routine news has not been considered bearish. Foreign markets have held relatively steady, and Winnipeg especially has maintained a strong tone compared with Chicago, in the face of the fact that this fall 75,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat has been marketed, putting a tremendous pressure on the speculative demand.

Investors appear to have been willing to take the Canadian hedges, but whether the weakness in our markets will change this attitude remains to be seen. The official estimate makes the Canadian crop 277,000,000 bushels, of which 270,000,000 bushels is spring wheat.

Broomhall estimates the world's wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere 368,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the carry-over next year is expected to be reduced to about 350,000,000 to 360,000,000 bushels, which will be only a safe surplus.

In spite of the unsatisfactory action of futures, the cash markets for all grains have held firm. Hard winter wheat is selling over the price of May wheat, and there is no pressure on the market from any quarter. Spot prices for other grains also were firm.

The Southern Hemisphere growing season is at hand, and the news from that quarter will have a tremendous bearing on wheat prices from now on. Argentina has a favorable outlook but with a somewhat smaller acreage, while Australian conditions are far from bright, although generous rains in October could change the prospects materially.

Europe is buying Argentine wheat freely, and shipments were 40,208,000 bushels from that country this week. Liverpool, however, reports a resumption of selling in the way of hedging in that market by Argentine shippers.

Good rains have improved soil conditions in our Southwest, but the subsoil moisture situation is still unfavorable, and will be unless there is heavy precipitation from now on.

Corn became waterlogged on the bull side, and declines ran into stop-loss selling, causing a substantial price setback. Bullish crop forecasts were counterbalanced temporarily by liberal receipts continuing and further increases in visible stocks, the latter now being larger than a year ago.

Oats showed independent strength for a time, but also receded.

Rye suffered the biggest losses of any grain.

Cessation of Decline In Business Noted

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a cessation of the decline in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	57.1	105.3	27.0	63.1
Previous week	57.9	105.6	23.8	62.1
Month ago	57.7	107.4	29.0	64.7
Year ago	58.0	106.5	53.3	72.6
1934 high	66.3	100.4	69.8	80.1
1934 low	55.8	100.7	23.8	62.1

(1928 weekly average equals 100)

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New $7,000,000 Alkali Plant Begins Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 15—The new $7,000,000 plant of the Southern Alkali Corporation at Corpus Christi, Texas, started operations yesterday.

This culminates a three-year building program and makes the Southern Alkali Corporation, jointly owned by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Cyanamid Company, the pioneer producers of alkali in the far South.

Ideally located on tidewater with raw materials and fuel close at hand, this plant will be one of the country's important producers of alkalis.

Argentina Emerges From State Of Gloom to Near-Prosperity

Exports Rise 21 P. C. and Imports 18 P. C.—Farmers and Business Men Encouraged—Retail Trade Has Boom—Bonds and Stocks Are Rising

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (By U. P.)—With a lightning change from pessimism to optimism, Argentina has emerged from the gloom of depression to hope for the future, and today a state of near-prosperity and a spirit of an incipient boom prevails.

In the first seven months of 1934 value of exports increased 21.7 per cent compared to the same period last year, and imports rose 18.6 per cent. The peso, however, was depreciated one-fifth last November, so that these increases are more apparent than real.

It is the jump in grain prices that brought the vast improvement in prospects. Little grain remains in the hands of producers, and the rise has benefited middlemen and exporters more materially than farmers. The farmer, nevertheless, is encouraged, and fresh hope has been put in the hearts of business men generally, for the prosperity of Buenos Aires depends on the well-being of the rural districts.

Crop Outlook Good

Late reports from the interior indicate the sowing of wheat has been concluded under good conditions, although the northern districts say the crop is flourishing somewhat advanced because of the mild winter. Timely frosts this month may remedy this. Western and southern zones report the crop is healthy.

Area sown is probably a bit under last year. Given favorable weather conditions, Argentina seems likely to harvest another big wheat crop and enter 1935 with a large area under maize. Recent market quotations show maize higher than wheat, encouraging farmers to plant more.

Stockbreeders are not as jubilant, for prices are far from remunerative with little prospect for improvement. Cattle and sheep are reported in fine fettle, so any improvement can be taken advantage of to the fullest.

The breeders also show confidence, and the recent livestock show was exceptionally good. Principal prize winners found buyers at high prices. The Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull realized an all-time Argentine record at 21,000 pesos. One lot of 55 imported shorthorn sires sold at 495,000 pesos.

Landsales are brisk, with prices registering a considerable advance over recent years.

Brighter rural prospects have given a fillip to urban business. Department stores and retail trade show a gratifying boom. Importers are taking heart, and have fewer misgivings about blocked balances, and are increasing their overseas orders.

It is in the stock exchange that the most marked optimism is shown. Mortgage bonds and Government 5 per cent "credites" are quoted around 94, compared with 80 last year, before conversion, when both securities were 6 per cent. The recent steady rise of 6 per cent external credits in New York—from 44 to 84—colors persistent reports the government contemplated conversion into fives by a triangular arrangement with London bankers.

Unconfirmed reports are that a consortium is prepared to finance a £10,000,000 4 per cent loan to be used to redeem outstanding credites in New York. London advices this week said a loan of £4,500,000 at 4½ per cent would be offered to holders of Argentine fives.

The Argentine Government would make a considerable saving in bond interest, and the bankers would profit by buying creditos in New York at 15 per cent less than the redemption price.

Argentina is therefore likely to enter 1935 with prospects much improved, her credit higher than ever, and without regrets for sacrifices made to fulfill all financial obligations to the letter during the long depression.

Sees Favorable Trade Balance

Reflecting the better agricultural outlook, imports of United States farm implements rose steadily in recent months, amounting to $782,000 for the half year, against $520,000 in the same six months of 1933.

Finance Minister Federico Pinedo recently attributed the improvement in the peso to "natural forces," and not Government operations.

A favorable trade balance of 400,000,000 paper pesos was considered likely for the year. Exports for the first eight months totaled 980,805,000 paper pesos, a 13 per cent increase over the same period of 1933. The budget may have a real adverse balance for the fiscal year, but will show a surplus due to exchange of control profits.

Last month, £855,000 was paid to London bankers, anticipating the due date, Oct. 1, and canceling £5,000,000 obtained in 1929. The policy of clearing short-term loans leaves a total of only $24,000,000, compared with $102,000,000 in 1930.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is rather depressing to reflect on the fact that in the summer of this year of grace 1934 both gold and silver are booming in price on the free markets of the world. In the difficult days of 1929-31, the pregnant eve of the new era that was to come, we planned to control by world-wide monetary coöperation the purchasing power of gold. The precious metal would no longer be our master but our servant. After Great Britain went off the gold standard, hopes were still higher. We had seen the error of our ways; gold need not even be the major-domo of our monetary household, but could be relegated to lowlier service. We would keep gold to balance our external accounts, to run our international errands, but at home our standard would be rationally managed, free and independent of the plenty or scarcity of precious metal.

The Golden Image

These views, inflated with the phraseology of the New Deal, were taken up across the Atlantic after the United States dropped the gold pilot of her monetary vessel. The gold standard, in the official eye, became a "fetish of so-called international bankers." The dollar was to be placed out of range of international accidents. Yet here is gold, exalted once more both in value and in esteem, largely on account of American policy. The heathen, after a brief sojourn with rationalism, has returned to his fetish. We eschew the gold standard (that is to say, we eschew its advantages, exchange stability and a public sense of security), but in high places the golden totem pole has once more been set up. This is almost as true of Great Britain as of the United States; for since we went off the gold standard we have been steady buyers of gold, as a result of governmental policy. At the present time sterling is at a very low level, and it is generally supposed that the Exchange Equalization Account is not arresting the fall because its resources are exhausted.

But how can the authorities think in such terms when the gold reserve of the Bank of England is higher than it ever was? Most of the newly acquired gold has been bought by or through the Exchange Equalization Account, which could comfortably reverse the operations. The fact is that the exchange control is a valve which lets gold in but does not let it out. Presumably, in the minds of our monetary panjandrums, to let it out would be to cause a scare that would depress business. But it is difficult to grasp why a loss of gold, which would be a normal process on the gold standard, would cause a scare when we are off the gold standard and therefore supposedly are in less need of gold.

The Fall of Sterling

The defection of the Exchange Equalization Account cannot, of course, be more than a secondary cause of the fall in sterling. Since that fall occurs at a time when our trade returns are most satisfactory, and our internal situation is still a source of optimism, the only plausible primary cause is a large outflow of capital. It is a well-known fact that during the past two or three years London has been the repository of considerable amounts of refugee capital, which may be repatriated at short notice. But why does it flow out just at this moment? France is certainly more secure politically than at the beginning of the year, and perhaps Wall Street prospects are a little more attractive. But these forces would not be sufficient in themselves to cause a movement on the present scale. What is much more potent is the flow of funds into gold-standard currencies, not for their own sakes, but with a view to buying gold and selling it at a profit. The profit would arise from the expected depreciation of the dollar. This is exactly what happened when the dollar was revalued earlier in the year, and is further evidence that the American Treasury's "blue chips" game is played in a topsy-turvy fashion. As soon as the dollar is depreciated, the British authorities have to answer, not by forcing down the pound, but by holding it up.

The Wheat Agreement

The Wheat Advisory Committee has adjourned till November, and on the surface it has evaded until then the critical problems that it has to face—problems which turn, directly or by implication, on the exportable quota allotted to Argentina. But the very adjournment, and still more the decision to base the future quotas on quarterly instead of annual allowances, show what answer the committee must give to these problems. The national quotas will be determined, not on general long-term considerations, but in variable crop forecasts. This is clearly only half a step from saying, "You may export as much as you will probably have available for export." Such is the inevitable *reductio-ad-absurdum* of a scheme of regulation of exports without corresponding control of production. Thus the international wheat scheme seems likely either to fade away to very little, as far as regulation in exporting countries is concerned, or to turn toward stricter control of acreage. And acreage control itself is at the mercy of nature's bounty or blows, and of more or less intensive methods of cultivation.

Industrial Disturbance

The railway wage agreement, hailed with such relief, has been unkindly received by the craftsmen's unions, not without reason, as the higher-paid wage earners obtain very little from it. Their resistance, however, is probably not a serious matter, since the main body of workers will follow their leaders in accepting the agreement; but in other industries—wool, cotton, coal and others—dissatisfaction with existing or prospective wage conditions is rampant and may lead to grave trouble. In the matter of possible strikes we have, it is true, one signal advantage over the United States. The issues at stake are not issues of principle, but of amount. We too have had, in our past history, bitter strikes over issues like trade union recognition, which are not susceptible to lasting compromise; but they are behind us now. The general claims of organized workers are here pressed almost exclusively through political action.

Trade Situation More Favorable Than Year Ago

Dun & Bradstreet Finds Consumer Buying Better and Stocks Low

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—"General expansion in trade movements, which usually occur during the early fall months, thus far has been dominated by the retail and wholesale divisions," says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its trade review of the week.

"Industrial activity continues to reflect the depressing influence of labor difficulties and the unsettled legislative situation, but retailers' stocks generally are low, and with a continuance of the current strength of consumer buying, increased production cannot be far distant.

"Notwithstanding the uneasiness displayed in many directions, the situation, as a whole, appears more favorable than a year ago, as consumption now is running higher in relation to production.

"Politics played no minor rôle in the trade developments of the week, chiefly because of the hesitancy it engendered regarding long-term planning, in the face of the uncertainty of fresh encumberances being fastened on the already heavy weight which business has been forced to carry on the rather rough detours it has been obliged to take, during the last few months, in its endeavor to reach a higher eminence of security."

The unexpected increase in retail sales, which started at mid-August, has been gaining momentum without interruption, carrying the total for the current week 10 to 15 per cent above that of a year ago for the country as a whole although in some sections of the Middle West the dollar volume of sales was as much as 45 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of 1933, the review continues.

Good rains brought an encouraging revival of business in the Southwest, with sales for the week the largest recorded since spring while in the South retailers reported volume generally at 25 to 30 per cent ahead of last year's.

There were some encouraging gains in the leading industrial indices over last week's positions, but the lines generally still are short of reaching the 1933 scale, the survey shows. Reversing the down trend of the five weeks preceding, the Dun & Bradstreet business activity barometer advanced 1.5 points to 61.2 from 59.7 registered a week ago, which was the low point of the year.

"While proceeding so quietly as almost to escape notice, there has been a phenomenal gain during the last two weeks in the money loaned to home owners under the provisions of the National Housing Act," the review says. "This is giving a decidedly stronger impetus to the movement of building materials, and in this division the best fall business in four years seems assured."

French 1935 Budget Lowest Since 1927

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—The French budget for 1935 was trimmed today below 47,000,000,000 francs (about $3,102,000,000 — figuring the franc worth 6.6 cents). The figure is the lowest since 1927.

Louis Germain-Martin, Finance Minister, announced the estimated expenditures at 46,985,000,000 francs with receipts estimated at 47,022,000,000.

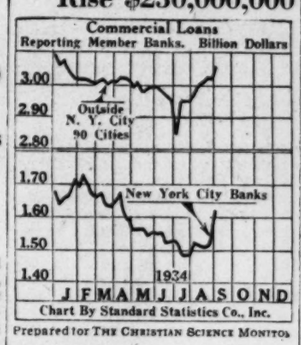
Extraordinary military expenditures, the minister said recently, were certain to be asked for in the present troubled state of Europe, but estimates of these were not included in the "balanced budget."

The budget is about 1,000,000,000 francs under 1924 because, the minister said, the tax receipts are below the estimates and it would be "dangerous to ask France for more than 46,000,000,000 francs." Germain-Martin said the budget would have been between 51,000,000,000 and 52,000,000,000 without the economy decrees of Premier Gaston Doumergue which are not yet fully effective.

Freer Federal Lending Next Trade Stimulant

A liberalization of the lending powers of the many Government financial agencies is forecast by the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. This step is considered more likely than dollar devaluation, increased use of silver or a relaxation of restrictions on private enterprise.

Commercial Loans Rise $230,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CREDIT statistics are following a normal seasonal pattern, a rise of $230,000,000 in commercial loans having been shown by reporting member banks in 91 cities since July 18.

During the same period, New York City member institutions have increased their "all other" loans by $129,000,000, of which $81,000,000 was extended in the week ended Sept. 5.

Preliminary Plans For Toronto Silver Market Discussed

TORONTO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Preliminary details for establishment of a silver market, for spot and future trading, were being worked out today by the directors of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

It was understood that copper and possibly other metals would be added to the trading list later.

The silver market was planned to provide facilities discontinued in New York, where trading in silver futures ceased when the Government took over silver stocks. Applications for membership in the Toronto Exchange have been received from New York, London, Bombay and Shanghai.

Mexican Exports Gain 205 Million Pesos in 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 15—An increase of no less than 205,000,000 pesos in Mexican exports during the period August, 1933-May, 1934, over the amount for the similar period in 1932-1933 is pointed out in a recent report of the Ministry of National Economy. The 1932-33 period figures represent an increase of 64,000,000 pesos over the 1931-32 period. In short, the latest period shows a 300 per cent increase over the preceding year's increase.

The growth in exports is not only confined to minerals, which make up the bulk of the country's exports, but extends to farm products including bananas, ixtle fiber and coffee. The increase in exports of these three products is attributed by the Mexican Foreign Trade Department to the coöperative measures adopted. In 1932, 4,500,000 bunches of bananas were exported while in the course of the following year the total reached 6,600,000. Besides the banana ixtle and coffee coöperatives, a tomato coöperative was organized in Lower California with great success. For the first time in the last few years, no loss was sustained by tomato producers; on the contrary, a profit of approximately 60,000 pesos was made during the period covered.

In Colima the department organized a coöperative of lemon producers and exporters the bulk of whose product is shipped to markets in the United States. Pineapple producers in the state of Vera Cruz were also organized, and exports increased.

FUNDS FOR First Mortgages

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BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

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Forward into FALL at RICH'S

Restoration of Confidence And Shift in New-Deal Aims Called Vital Business Needs

Joslin Tells Group at Babson Institute That Short Statement by President Would Bring Surge of Industrial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 15—Lack of confidence, more than all other factors combined, is the cause of apprehensions in the United States today, Mr. Theodore G. Joslin, once secretary to former President Hoover, said at Babson Institute here today.

This depression, simply stated, Mr. Joslin continued, is a business depression and it is business that needs confidence. With unexampled powers concentrated in the President, that official alone can provide the confidence. He could put on a single sheet of paper, if he should choose, the words that would bring a surge of industrial activity, Mr. Joslin believes.

If the President would only say that he was opposed to monetary inflation, Mr. Joslin added, that he would combat all further efforts to devalue the dollar, that he would taper off the Administration's spending campaign, that business would have nothing further to fear through governmental competition or the exercise of tariff trading powers, the apprehensions of today would be supplanted by true hope for the future.

"The argument is made that the President cannot make such declarations," Mr. Joslin continued, "that he cannot go beyond the concluding paragraphs of his Green Bay speech, which means that he has no idea of taking profit out of business. Why cannot he make such statements, providing he believes in them? There can be only one answer. It is politics."

The President has cultivated the liberals of both parties and such pronouncements would cause them to rise up in arms, Mr. Joslin charged. He must have their support to carry out his program, he said, but he will not go as far as they want. Yet, on occasion, he will, as he has in the past, compromised with them.

"Unless he takes a stand," declared Mr. Joslin, "before the next Congress assembles, they will launch anew their panaceas for the future and there will be less chance then to compromise than there has been in the past."

Business wants at least some assurance of what the Administration proposes for the future, Mr. Joslin said. Without such assurance he believes it will persist in its policy of hesitation which presents right now as grave an unemployment problem and as heavy a burden of relief as the nation ever experienced excepting only during the debacle precipitated by the changing of Administrations in the early months of 1933.

Mr. Joslin sees a need for prompt revision of the Administration policies. There is much good in some of these policies, he said, and it should be retained. As it is business that is suffering, there should be earnest cooperation between business and the Administration, at the invitation of the President, Mr. Joslin declared, noting, however, that such cooperation is almost negligible today.

Speaking on the recent Maine elections, Mr. Joslin said: "I venture the assertion that had the Democratic party suffered decisive defeat in Maine last Monday, the Administration would be engaged at this very moment in modifying and perfecting its program. Equally emphatically, the result achieved will tend to cause it to hold to the principles already formulated, the bad with the good, with the future alone to write the ultimate record."

Motion Pictures

Through the Hollywood Lens

As in "The Scarlet Empress," so in "British Agent," now at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston, Russia comes to view under the lens of Hollywood. Again a lot of extras are given a lot to do, and remain looking like extras. Cossacks do not ride the interior stairways of the Imperial Palace, but they do ride down the mobs in studio alleys. The costume sets a man off.

Mr. Irving Pichel, made up to resemble Stalin, is indicated as head of the Cheka and called, for the purposes of the picture, Pavlov. An uncanny portrait of Lenin is given by Mr. Tenin Holtz. He speaks seldom, which adds to the illusion. Another man carefully reminds you of Trotsky. Kolinoff (Mr. Gregory Gaye) is evidently meant for Kerensky. He leaves by the back door when things get hot.

Thus the director, Mr. Michael Curtiz, has taken a large number of brightly painted wooden soldiers and statesmen and used them for toys in the great game of Russian Revolution. Sometimes he comes across some real Russian dolls in his collection and they only serve to make the others seem even less Slavic. When he gets hold of a real American (like Mr. William Gargan) he mistakes incessant gum-chewing for verisimilitude.

Throughout all the imitative turbulence of this mock-Russian chaos, Mr. Leslie Howard emerges as an actor and an English gentleman in unofficial employ of his government. Nor is he undone by the engrafted love affair with Miss Kay Francis, a White aristocrat gone Red (in the story). If Miss Francis had worn that expensive fur coat and cap at such a time (a lovely costume for the winter of 1935) it would have been torn off her back. A raincoat and beret fail to make her dowdy. And no matter how deeply black her eyes, they are never seared with the pain that belongs to her and to her country's plight.

The picture was suggested by Mr. R. H. Bruce Lockhart's novel.

Brava, Diva

It is the operatic sequences, and Miss Grace Moore's crystal voice heard with benefit of improved sound technique, that bring spontaneous applause from the audience at Loew's State Theater and make the picture, called, with utter absence of ratiocination, "One Night of Love," a success. There are fragments of "Carmen" and "Butterfly" to feel at home in and there is "The Last Rose of Summer" to bring even closer the great heart of the pee-pul. All enchantingly done.

Miss Moore is decorative. Her singing voice is more agreeable than her speaking one. She plays with due grace and a touch of the minx the singing pupil of a great Italian master whose rules preclude falling in love with him. Miss Mona Barrie, properly slinking in the guise of a former pupil, teaches him that one. But Mr. Tullio Carminati, as the kind of man women do fall in love with, does get fallen in love with, and returns same. Not only that. Except for singing (and why doesn't he, by the way?) he shares, if not equally, at least three-quartersly with Miss Moore in the general luminescence.

For through these two accomplished persons, and Mr. Victor Scherzinger's direction, mildewed material is transmuted into something new and shiny. It isn't real. But it isn't supposed to be. It's r-r-romance, good to look at and to hear. Mr. Louis Alberni does a nice bit as Giovanni, a sort of stooge to the maestro. Miss Jessie Ralph, the mothering Angelina, makes profitable use of her experience as Juliet's nurse. M. L.

Months Back in 1849 Are Only Hours Today

MACHIAS, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—The grandson of a forty-niner was scheduled today to complete in a fraction of the time the return trip of a voyage on which his ancestor spent many months 85 years ago.

Mr. Fred E. Talbot of Seattle, Wash., notified friends here that he expected to arrive today for a visit at his ancestral home after piloting his own plane across the continent. Mr. Talbot's grandfather, Capt. William O. Talbot, took the brig Oriental from the port of East Machias to the west coast when the gold rush began.

Doves Valued at $5 Each

California state fish and game officials have established by court action that each dove has a value of $5.

Nine States Frame Compact to Impose Child Labor Limits

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—The interstate conference on labor compacts, meeting here yesterday, adopted a tentative uniform program for child labor standards. The program, to become effective when ratified by the states joining the compact, will be submitted for the approval of legislatures of the New England states, New York, Pennsylvaia and New Jersey.

The tentative regulations provided that "no minor under 16 years of age shall be employed . . . in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, or in any workshop, building trade or quarry."

They would require minors up to 18 years of age to procure certificates of employment giving proof of age, schooling and health. No minor under 18 years of age would be permitted to work in any of the proscribed occupations between the hours of 10 p. m. or 6 a. m., nor for more than eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, nor more than six days in any one week.

The plan will be considered further at a meeting next month in Philadelphia.

Among those who attended today's conference were Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, chairman of the conference, Mr. James N. Clark and Mr. John W. Plaisted of Massachusetts, Miss Ethel Johnson of New Hampshire, Prof. George E. Biggie of Rhode Island, Miss Freida Miller of New York, Mr. Charles O. Beals, Maine Commissioner of Labor, and Mr. Benjamin F. Cleaves, secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine.

Coöperative Bankers Of State Will Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 15—A campaign to continue its record of no failures and no losses to shareholders during the depression will be drawn up next week when the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League holds its 46th annual convention here.

According to coöperative officials, there are nearly 500,000 depositors in the 225 coöperative banks of the State. The banks realize that only as the safety of the depositors is maintained can there be any reservoir of funds to meet the needs of the borrowers.

Plans also will be laid for aggressive leadership, both in safeguarding depositors and in supplying the needs of those who should borrow.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1110kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC vocalist	Sports carnival,	Baseball, Braves-	"Organ Tones,"
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch.	from network	Cincinnati, game.	local studio
5:30	NBC piano team	NBC dance music.	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong",
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Evening Tattler	Yankee Singers	Golf report
6:00	NBC dance music	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Pendleton Silver
6:15	Baseball résumé	ily," dramatic sk.	Scores; news talk.	Jubilee Roundup
6:30	Reports; features	News; music	Football talk	Musical programs.
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Dramatic sketch	Political talk	CBS dance music.
7:00	News; dance music	After Dinner Re-	Dramatic sketch	Baseball; news
7:15	Nature League	vue: popular vocal	Political talk.	Political talk.
7:30	Hawaiian Orchestra	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	Concert ensemble.
7:45	Monitor Interview	comedy; orchestra	Political talk	Rhoda Arnold; or.
8:00	Rochester Civic Or-	Political talk.	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Getting the News.
8:15	chestra concert	NBC dance music	chorus; quartet;	ERA Orchestra of
8:30	ERA concert by un-	"Hands Across the	sketch; soloists	unemployed mu-
8:45	employed musicians.	Border"; musical.	Buddy Clark, songs	sicians
9:00	Radio City Party;	Mercado's Fiesta	Saturday Revue	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Mexicana; orch.	Political talk	"World Affairs"
9:30	Jamboree: popular	"Gibson Family":	"Benjamin Frank-	Local dance music.
9:45	variety program,	musical comedy,	lin," dramatic sk.	Scores; news
10:00	from network	written for radio;	Manhattan Sere-	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features	soloists; orchestra	naders; orchestra	his orchestra.
10:30	National Barn Dance	Siberian Singers:	Local dance music.	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Russian chorus	Rhymester; scores.	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	Madriguera Orch.	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	Morning worship;	CBS pianist	Morning service of
11:00	News; Constitution	St. Paul's Cathe-	CBS soloists and	Tremont Temple
11:15	Day program from	dral in Boston;	concert orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	New York City;	sermon by the	Mormon choir and	sermon; quartet;
11:45	speakers	Rev. Edward T.	organ recital	soloist; organ
12:00	Aldo Ricci's Orch.	Sullivan	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Musical Turns	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Political talk.	Special program,
12:45	symphony orchestra,	cago Round Table	Political talk.	from network
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	chorus and soloists	facts period.	with speakers	of the Air
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Soloists; speakers;	Manhattan Moods.	Melodies of Italy:
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Wirges's Orch.	Political talk.	soloists; orchestra
2:15	Hawaiian music	Gene Arnold and	Political talk.	Beale Street Boys:
2:45	recital program	the Commodores	Tito Guizar; orch.	Negro quartet
3:00	Talk on writing	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour:	FERA Symphony
3:15	Organ recital	Time: sketch.	concert orchestra,	Orchestra, from
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Talking picture	Howard Barlow,	Museum of Fine
3:45	Paul Scherer; music.	players; orch.	conductor	Arts, in Boston.
4:00	Temple of Song: choir	John B. Kennedy	Buffalo Variety	Will Dodge, con-
4:15	and organ	NBC vocalist	Workshop progr'm	ductor
4:30	Pedro Via and his	Political talk	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	tango orchestra	Dream drama	soloists; orch.	recital program
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Sentinels Sere-	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: soloists; or.	soloist; organ	"Poet's Gold"
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	Double quartet	Sanderson and
5:45	NBC concert harpist.	Side of the Road"	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hills: hill music	from New York	Report; speaker	Report; news
6:30	Reports; features	Salute program	Political talk.	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Political speaker	Political talk	Political talk.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Popular orchestra	Special annivers'y	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra	and soloists	musical program.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Political speaker	Garden talk; re-	"Raffles, the Ama-	ple Baptist
7:45	Paradise Islanders	ports; sketch	teur Cracksman".	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante,	Ruby Newman and	Political talk.	male quartet;
8:15	comedian, with Ru-	orchestra, with	Political talk.	choir; organ
8:30	binoff and his or-	Del Castillo and	Political talk.	String ensemble
8:45	chestra; players	vocal sextet	Mayor Mansfield	Political talk.
9:00	Will Rogers, from	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Political talk.
9:15	London; orchestra	popular soloists	Orch.; soloists.	Boston Opera Club
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Fred Waring's	Orchestra concert
9:45	Dramatic sketch	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Report; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Enric Madriguera	Anson Weeks and	Wayne King and
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	and his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Governor's Day, from	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital	Mary Eastman;
10:45	Springfield fair	trio; orchestra	Music; report	chorus; orchestra.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, WEEI, America's Cup race, by short wave from race course, Newport.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Shakespeare's "Othello."
4:30 WBZ, WNAC, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, speaking before Women's National Republican Club.
4:30 WEEI, Finish of America's Cup race, from race course, Newport, R. I.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Orchestra; soloists; comedy sketch.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker, Panama Bay.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WBZ, "Imperial Love," dramatic sketch, in three acts.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, "The Constitution and Modern Trends," Senator James A. Reed.
10:45 WBZ, Democratic-Republican Series: political discussions.

Defender

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai

Hero of Defense of Shanghai in 1932

Chinese General Sojourns in Boston On World-Wide Trip

The Manchurian crisis has brought China nearer complete unity than ever before, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, leader of the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army in its stubborn defense of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932, declared last night as he arrived in Boston for several days' visit.

The general, who has become one of China's outstanding national heroes, is on a world tour studying political, economic and military conditions of major countries. His visit to Boston, he said, had the two-fold purpose of thanking New England Chinese for their speedy financial support during the Japanese trouble and of visiting historic shrines.

At present the General is in disfavor with the Nanking Government, and in some quarters his tour has been interpreted as preparation for future activities concerning the ruling of China. This the General denied vigorously through his interpreter, saying, "I am not in sympathy with the Nanking Government, but it would be grossly unfair to attempt to interpret my visit to the United States as the start of a movement to overthrow that Government."

Nearly 2500 Boston Chinese greeted the General on his ride from the South Station to Chinatown. Many of the watchers were dressed in colorful costumes. The feature of Boston's celebration will be a banquet in honor of General Tsai and his traveling companion, Gen. Tom Kaisiu, commander of the Woosung Fort, Shanghai, at the Hotel Statler, Tuesday evening. It is to be under the auspices of the Chinese Masonic Association of Boston. After a week's visit the General plans to visit the Pacific coast and tour other countries on his homeward journey.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Ethel Waters, Dorothy Stone, Clifton Webb and Helen Broderick in satirical revue with music by Irving Berlin, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Stingaree," with Richard Dix as the chivalrous Australian bandit of E. W. Hornung's book. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also Marion Davies and Gary Cooper in Civil War romance, "Operator 13."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warner Brothers' latest musical spectacle, "Dames," with Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell. Fenway at 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:52, 3:45, 6:38, 9:31. Also Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests."

BOSTON—"A Girl of the Limberlost," Gene Stratton Porter's book adapted to the screen, with Louise Dresser, Marian Marsh, Ralph Morgan and Eddie Nugent. Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks and his orchestra. 10:10 a. m., 1:17, 4:23, 7:29, 10:35.

ORPHEUM—"The Affairs of Cellini." Vaudeville, Charles Hector's Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"British Agent," with Kay Francis and Leslie Howard. From the book by R. H. Bruce Lockharts. On the stage, Morton Downey heads the vaudeville bill. There is also a fashion show. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo." Alexander Dumas' classic. With Elissa Landi and Robert Donat. 10:21 a. m., 12:35, 2:49, 5:03, 7:17, 9:31.

TREMONT—Janet Gaynor in "Change of Heart." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms."

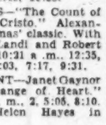
STATE—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"She Loves Me Not," with Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins. Screen version of stage comedy, with scene laid in Princeton dormitories. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "One More River," with Diana Wynyard.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Krazy Kat cartoon, "Masquerade Party"; "Look for the Silver Lining," with Dorothy Stone; pictures of beavers at home; Bert Lahr comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ATLANTIS — Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon gives a free public lecture on "Atlantis: Motherland of America," illustrated with charts. The lecturer founded the Atlantean Research Society in 1906.



Ralph Adams Cram is chairman of the meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 8:15.

SUNDAY

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8:15.

ERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Will Dodge, conductor, Museum of Fine Arts, 3.

Other Events

"TRUTH ABOUT HITLERISM"—Lecture by Fraulein Dorothea Heinrich, Babson Park Auditorium, Wellesley Avenue, Wellesley Hills, 3:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock climbing party meets at West Quincy Station, 10 a. m.

CRUISE TO YACHT RACES—Steamer Evangeline sails at 8 p. m., D. S. T., for Newport, to follow International Yacht Races. Due back Tuesday at 8 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Two sound pictures, "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "Out West," will be shown. They deal with Tennessee mountain people and with the scenery of the Rocky Mountains, 3.

MONDAY

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Regular weekly outdoor concert, Parkman Bandstand, on the Common, Noon.

Age of Earth? Count the Rings

FERA to Aid 113,000 Students

Milk War Breaks Out Afresh

(Continued from Page 1)

day, said it was his hope that Congress will see fit to tax all those fortunate to have work and turn over the proceeds to those who haven't.

Mr. John C. L. Dowling, Boston public welfare department head, told the conference that one reason for the continued business slump is the failure of property owners to earn enough from their investments to support carrying charges.

The conference closed today after election of officers.

Milk

Chiseler War Renewed

The federal milk code says the milk dealer must pay the farmer a certain sum of money, no less. But the federal code does not cover secondary markets, that is, those markets outside of Greater Boston where a big share of New England milk is sold. The result is that secondary markets are menaced by price-cutting wars similar to those formerly waged in the Boston market.

Yesterday the Massachusetts Milk Control Board took the admittedly dangerous step of fixing retail prices to consumers in Springfield and vicinity. This market was in a demoralized state because certain dealers were trying to get business by cutting prices. Gov. Joseph B. Ely had called attention to this war.

For family milk delivered from wagons or by a store a price of 12 cents a quart or 7 cents a pint is set. For undelivered milk sold at stores, 11 cents a quart, 7 cents a pint. Heavy cream, delivered, 34 cents; undelivered, 32 cents a pint. The prices are effective Sunday.

City Affairs

Libel Suit

Former Mayor Curley and Samuel Silverman, former assistant corporation counsel, announced today that they would each file libel suits for $500,000 against the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and a local Boston newspaper, as the result of publication of a report of the commission charging irregularities in the disposition of a subway insurance claim.

The commission, in a letter to Mr. Mansfield, had charged that $30,000 was "missing" in the settlement of a claim growing out of the extension of the Kenmore Subway, said to have been settled for $85,000. The commission charged that the claimant received only $20,000, and that $35,000 went to insurance companies and their agents.

The naming of Mayor Curley and several of his political affiliates was declared by Mr. Silverman to have been a "political trick," aimed to injure Mr. Curley's gubernatorial candidacy.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The Plymouth will open Monday evening with Owen Davis's new play, "Coming Spring." The cast includes Elizabeth Patterson, Francesca Bruning, Viola Grayne, Richard Whorf and Owen Davis Jr.

"As Thousands Cheer," the Berlin-Hart revue, enters its second week at the Shubert on Monday.

"Roberta," the latest Kern-Harbach musical comedy, will be presented at the Colonial beginning Sept. 24.

On the same evening, the Hollis will reopen with "Big-Hearted Herbert."

"Ah, Wilderness," the O'Neill comedy with George M. Cohan, will begin the season of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society, at the Plymouth Oct. 1. Bridie's "A Sleeping Clergyman" and the operatic version of "Porgy," with music by George Gershwin, libretto by Dubose Heyward and lyrics by Ira Gershwin, are other pieces scheduled for the subscription season.

The Fine Arts Theater announces a new policy beginning with the first showing of the film, "The Blue Light," Oct. 4. In coöperation with the Adult Education Council, the theater will present each week, in addition to its features, an educational film. These subjects will be shown over a period of 40 weeks.

Summer Theaters

Next Week—As mid-September approaches, there appear to be but two summer theaters remaining open. At Lakewood, the play next week is "Art and Mrs. Bottle," the Benn W. Levy comedy. Melville Burke is staging the production.

The other contender for final honors is the Lake Shore Theater Division of the National Little Theater Guild, at Westford, Mass. "Stepping Sisters," by Howard Comstock, is the final production of this season.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast tonight and Sunday, probably with showers; moderately warm early Sunday; much cooler by Monday; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rains in extreme west portions; somewhat warmer in the interior tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain; slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rains; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to variable winds over north portions and gentle to moderate south or southeast over south portion, increasing Sunday, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; probably occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	66	New Orleans	76	88
Bermuda	78	84	New York	64	68
Chicago	68	76	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Denver	60	72	Philadelphia	70	72
Helena, Mont.	42	60	St. Louis	66	82
Jacksonville	76	86	St. Paul	46	66
Kansas City	52	68	San Francisco	66	92
Los Angeles	62	90	Washington	72	80
Miami, Fla.	74	82			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 15.
B—Maximum, Sept. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:23 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.8 ft.
Sunday, 5:02 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 8.7 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:25 p. m.

Akerson Declines Office

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15 (AP)—George Akerson, former secretary to President Hoover, yesterday declined an appointment by President Roosevelt to the Board of Veterans Appeals. Thanking the President for the offer, Mr. Akerson, a former Washington newspaper man, said he had obtained a position with "much greater security for my family's future." It was understood Mr. Akerson had been named executive secretary of the code authority for the paper distributing trade.

Work Exchange Wins Achievement Award

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Establishment of a citizens' exchange by the Council of Social Agencies of Richmond has won the Ladies' Home Journal civic achievement award of $1000, for which hundreds of community groups throughout the country competed. The award was offered for "the project begun and completed in 1933 which accomplished the greatest service to a community."

Although only one award was offered, three other entries were so close to the winner that $100 checks are being sent to Youth, Inc., for its community center in Ferndale, Mich.; the Huerfano County (Colorado) Parent-Teacher Association, for its mobilization of the unemployed in civic betterment activities, and the Community Welfare Association of Jackson, Mich., for its free hospital.

The Richmond exchange offers an opportunity to earn necessities by an exchange of work. In Ferndale boys and girls still in their teens sold puzzles, jello, soap, newspaper subscriptions, and anything else they could, to raise $700, with which they took possession of an unoccupied house and made it a center for education and recreation activities.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT
ANNA WILMARTH ICKES
STEPHEN LEACOCK
SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA
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Battleships . . . baseball . . . who's who and why in the "Brain Trust" . . . O'Duffy of Ireland and his "blue shirts" . . . crime and how to check it . . . these are a few of the topics which have recently appeared. Forthcoming articles include "The Englishman: Haughty or

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United States and Canada

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ACCOUNTANT - auditor, thoroughly competent and reliable, capable of handling or supervising all branches of accounting, including costs and credits and collections. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPENTER—Contract or day work. Westchester or New York City; 20 years' experience. T. SORBA, 6 Ardmore Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COMPETENT real estate man seeks connection with Manhattan operator. Write Box B-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED salesman desires connection with progressive house. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires opportunity in engineering work; not a college graduate; willing to work and learn; will go anywhere. Write to R. N. GILBERT, 18 Coolidge Ave., Needham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or housekeeper; refined, capable woman wishes position in small family; references. Tel. Hyde Park 1824, or Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position, good cook, fond of children. MRS. MacCALLUM, 94 Willowwood Street, Dorchester, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, slightly handicapped, desires general housework or position as housekeeper; good cook, very neat. Weymouth 1089-W. 388 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.

REFINED woman desires position, 12 years' experience secretarial work, bookkeeping, with educational institutions, building trades, retail merchants; willing accept any kind of work. Write X-55, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED by capable, refined woman of 40, position as companion housekeeper in small suburban or country home, of bachelor or widower. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Capital 7793. Established since 1924.

STUDIOS TO LET

LARGE music studios to sublet part time, 2 grand pianos; waiting room with telephone goes with studio. Address MOULTON PIANOFORTE SCHOOL, 725 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 3122.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MICHAEL DE STEFANO—VIOLINIST of the New York Philharmonic Symphony. Studio—67 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. Co. 5-4062

MISS DOROTHY GARRIGUE, Teacher of the Art of Singing, 4 West 93rd Street, New York City. Riverside 9-6008.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

MIDDLE-AGED LADY—With American Protestant elderly lady or man and wife. Steam or hot-water heat, clean, quiet, exceptionally reasonable. Country or small town. Northern part state preferred. Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CS2, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRANDON ARMS APTS.
510 S. KENMORE AVE., LOS ANGELES
An outstanding, impressive house in the exclusive Ambassador district; near church, cars, bus, stores, markets, etc.; 24-hour switchboard; garage facilities; maid service; large singles and doubles, $35 to $75 per month.

HOUSES TO LET

REMODELED farmhouse, 11 rooms, 3 baths; also cottage, 4 rooms, bath, garages; either furnished or unfurnished; easy commuting N. Y. C. Address MRS. E. D. DAVIS, Glendale Road, Ossining, N. Y.

PERFUMES

MAGNOLIA—the perfume of the old deep South, rich, elusive, delicate; 3-dram flacconette, 60c; ½ oz., $1.10 postpaid; price list of rare perfumes sent. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople, 50% commission, rich, elusive, delicate; 3-dram flacconette, 60c; ½ oz., $1.10 postpaid; price list of rare perfumes sent. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople, 50% commission, 21 folder $1. assortment. 24 Deluxe folders, Gift Wrappings, Bonuses, Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 178X, Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 223 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel. 3-1725
9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily

A&P — "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
School Supplies at A&P Low Prices

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
PHONE 4-2216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY

SHAMPOO AND FINGER WAVE.. 40c
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
Caheens

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Time to CLEAN your RUGS
Phone us for information and prices. Modern facilities
New White Swan Laundry
2814 AVENUE F — PHONE 3-0168

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures—Mazda Lamps—Wiring
3-2376 — 2023 First Ave. No.

Newman's Cleaners & Dyers
Established in 1916
Delivery Service to All Sections
Phone 9-2131

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS, SALES, INSURANCE
412 No. 21st St. — 3-3278

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N
2010 3RD AVENUE N
309 20TH STREET N

MOBILE

Vanity Beauty Parlor
Mobile's Leading Beauty Parlor
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
MYRTLE M. BARNETTE, Prop.
Experienced and Skilled Operators
210 St. Francis St. — Phone Drex. 2627

Walk-Over Shoes
SHINE'S SHOE STORE
109 DAUPHIN ST.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA — FORT MYERS — ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing — Polishing — Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

JACKSONVILLE

LENA EVANS, *Owner*
Evans Beauty Shop & Gym
PERMANENT WAVES $3.00
SHAMPOO AND SET 50c
FACIALS $1.00
Expert Hair Tinting—*Inecto Method*
Phone 5-3514 — 201-202 FLA. THEA. BLDG.

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
Lovetts Groceterias — Piggly Wiggly Stores

ELSNER'S
Books—Lending Library
Stationery—Greeting Cards
Photography—Picture Framing
116 West Forsyth St. — Phone 5-8077

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One, Norway St — Tel Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
600 Fifth Ave. — Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave — Tel. Randolph 7643
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. — Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. — Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. — Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. — Tel. Sutter 1260
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. — Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building — Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. — Tel. 3-2443
LONDON
1 and 3, Adelphi Ter. — Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honore — Tel. Anjou 26-97
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A — Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 — Tel. 23 406
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc — Tel. 38.648

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

JACOBS JEWELERS, INC.
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

Quality Cleanliness — Phone 7-3733 — Courtesy Prompt Service
Famous for Quality
Ye Bon Ton Bakery
L. HERRMANN, Proprietor
1035 Park Street

JACKSONVILLE SHOE HOSPITAL
For Better Shoe Rebuilding
1031 PARK ST. at 8 Points — Phone 7-4800

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

WEIDMAN'S
Garage and Service
Electrical and Battery Service
Gasoline and Oil
Service Your Car With
KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL
93 S. W. 8th Street — Phone 3-3027

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery — Phone 3-1328

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS

267 EAST FLAGLER STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Try Our Summer Special on
DAMP WASH, 15 Pounds for 49c
Additional pounds 3c each.
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Hammel's Sinclair Service
Complete Service at two stations to please you.
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge. 9197
Open all night.
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. — Ph. 2-7532

AA-ONE CLEANERS
ALMA PETERS BURRIS
IVA E. DEWEY
Cleaning—Dyeing—Alterations
1667 W. FLAGLER STREET

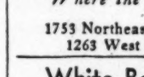
Shoe Makers — Shoe Dyers
Johnson Shoe Shop
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

Flamingo Hat Shoppe
Hats Reasonably Priced
ROSE E. WOLFORT
208 E. Flagler Street, Miami, Florida

ORLANDO

The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

WILLIAMS MOTOR SERVICE
Repairing



We Produce Results Not Excuses
WEST PINE STREET at RAILROAD
CHAS. T. WILLIAMS — PHONE 7233

SWAN'S
39 WEST CHURCH STREET
DRY GOODS—SHOES
for the Family

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

Paint — Roofings
PHONE 3112
Mills & Nebraska
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

SARASOTA

General Insurance—Real Estate
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
HOME OWNED — HOME STORE

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Sears 48th Anniversary SALE
Sept. 20th to 29th
9-BIG DAYS
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
(RETAIL STORE)
Corner Florida and Polk
TAMPA, FLORIDA

MAAS BROTHERS
Our dry cold storage means safety for your winter garments. Cost? Only 3% of your own valuation.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrig's
416 FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples cheerfully mailed.

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing Floors and Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

L. Chajage FURS
Our 16th Annual
SUMMER FUR SALE
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
8 PEACHTREE — WA. 0908

MACON

RALPH'S GROCERY
811 Vineville Avenue
Phone 2868
WE DELIVER

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP
66 Years' Continuous Service
WE SPECIALIZE IN WHOLE SOLES
Phone 9277 — 119 Cotton Ave.

MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOP
Latest Permanent Wave Methods
620½ Cherry St. — Phone 3317

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Joe Kirkland's
"One Price to Everybody"
Newest Fall Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street — Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
-clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5101
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Company, Inc.
C. W. Christian—E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Specialists in Modernization and Reconditioning
P. O. Box 292 — Tel. Dial 2-0533

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

Charles J. Barr
25 years' experience in high-grade watch repairing.
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SOUTH TRYON STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods — Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY—Idealer Erholungsaufenthalt für Kinder jeden Alters bei Alice EBERHARD, Waldheim GERMERING b/München.
— Children of every age received —

FOR SALE

Cologne — Germany
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Blouses, Fancy-work, Initials.
J. KLEMANN
Köln-Deutz, Mathildenstr. 74, pt.

HAIRDRESSERS

Cologne — Germany
HANS and GERHARD SEIDEL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Köln a/Rhein, Luxemburgerstr. 226

MILLINERY

BERLIN—Ladies' Hats, also remodelling, good selection, moderate prices. HELENE PAULSON, Steinmetzstr. 11, Ecke Bülowstr.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS (Etoile) — Madame ALAVOINE, 252 Faubourg St. Honoré; comfortable home for young ladies and families; from Frs. 40.- daily inclusive.

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable, paying guests, students; home facing park; garden; Frs. 280.- weekly. MESDAMES MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnieres.

PAYING GUESTS

PRINZLUDWIGSHÖHE b/München—Young ladies and gentlemen received in cultured family. Villa, large garden. Christian Scientists welcome. Frau PFAELZER, Josefinenstr. 2.

POST WANTED

WELL EDUCATED, refined lady, British subject born in Germany, offers services as governess, companion, housekeeper, England preferred. Good references. Mrs. BURMESTER, Streulistrasse 76 part. r. Zürich, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND — Those desiring to visit or settle in N. Z., can obtain full information regarding House and land from Owner, G.P.O., Box 620.

SALESMEN WANTED

GERMANY — Salesmen Wanted.—PROVISIONS - VERTRETER bei Bäckern und Eisherstellern gut eingeführt, für den Verkauf von Essenzen und Eisartikeln gesucht A. BRUNNE & CO. Magdeburg - Cracau, Burchardstr. 12

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais,
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

Europe

GERMANY

ALTENVORDE 1/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvorde 1/W. — Mühlstr. 23

GERMANY

ALTONA

GROCERIES
Niederlage der Elmshorner Mühle
A. KRÖGER
Kolonialwaren und Mühlenfabrikate
Grosse Bergstr. 223. — Tel. 42 2913.

SHOE STORE
SCHUHWARENHAUS
BERNHARD DÖRNEMANN
Gr. Bergstr. 160 — Tel. 42 9885

ICKE — WATCHES
ICKE — Uhrmacher u. Goldschmied
ICKE — Kunstgewerbliche Arbeiten aus eigener Werkstätte
HOLSTENSTR. 31. Tel. 43 3132

BUTCHERS
EMIL HANNEMANN
FLEISCH- und WURSTWAREN
Langenfelderstr. 41 — Tel. 43 8571

WÄSCHE — BETTEN
SCHAUMANN & SCHUR
ALTONA — KÖNIGSTR. 248/250
Tel. 42 3694
— LINEN DRAPERS —

COAL DEALERS
Feuerung für Hausbrand
WILHELM BEHRMANN
Hamburg-Altona, Hinschenweg 11
Tel. 43 4215

FANCY-WORK
Spezialhaus moderner Handarbeiten
G. BÖSENBERG
GR. BERGSTRASSE 145

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Hefter
Gegr. 1853 — Established 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS
WILHELM LUCAS JUN.
Propr.: MAX GIESSMANN
Court Tailors to His Majesty the King of Sweden
Berlin NW 7 Mittelstr. 14
Tel.: A 1 Jäger 0583
HERRENSCHNEIDER

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556

Essbestecke in Schubkästen
baut seit 26 Jahren ein
MAX BERGER NACHF., Berlin SO 36
Skalitzerstr. 119. Tel. F 8, 8251
CUTLERY CASES

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. EULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 57
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienalle 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr., Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 30 jähr. Bestehen.
Viele Anerkenn — Furniture Dealers

DRESSMAKERS
FRAU A. METZDORF
Anfertigung eleganter Damengarderobe
Berlin-N., Schönhauser Allee 89/II am H-Bh. Nordring

SHOE STORE
BRUNO SCHULZE
SCHUHWAREN
Berlin N. 20 — Stettiner Str. 46
—Reparatur Werkstatt—

Wall-Paper — Hangings
TAPETENHAUS AM KNIE
Karl Wille
Tapeten - Wandstoffe
Teppiche - Läufer
Charlbg. Hardenbergstr. 2
Tel. C 1 Steinplatz 6930

KLUGE
Delicatessen. Speciality: best quality flour all baking ingredients.
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 59
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmeh "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

Pelze — Furs
E. van Eerten
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 487
Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr
REPARATUREN UMARBEITUNGEN

Dyers and Cleaners
FÄRBEREI u. CHEM. REINIGUNG
WILLY SCHULZE
Neukölln — Hermann Str. 177
Abholung und Lieferung frei
Rufen Sie an: F 2 Neukölln 9754

LEATHER GOODS
Koffer-Schulze
LEDERWAREN — KOFFER
Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorferstr. 125 und Wilmersdorf, Berlinerstrasse 132/133

GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Elegante Herrenmoden nach Mass
HERMANN RIECK
SCHNEIDERMEISTER
SO 36, Oppelnerstr. 43
Tel. F 8 Oberbaum 5620

FURRIERS
PELZWAREN
direkt vom Kürschnermeister
REINHOLD BARTLITZ
Berlin N 24, Elsasserstr. 14 a
U-Bhf. Rosenthaler Platz. Tel. D 2, 7985

MILLINERY
Damenputz
ELISE SEELÄNDER
Berlin - Südende, Steglitzerstr. 18

IRONMONGERS
HUGO REHBEIN
Charlottenburg am Knie
Berlinerstr. 159 Tel. C 4 Wilhelm 5033

WIRTSCHAFTSARTIKEL und EISENWAREN
Strümpfe - Wäsche - Kurzwaren
FRAU KRIEG
Wilmersdorf, Güntzelstr. 48

HABERDASHERY
Stockings — Gloves
Silk Underwear
EDELSPINNE
Charlottenbg. Berlinerstr. 100 (Wilhelmpl.)
Strümpfe, Handschuhe, seidene Wäsche

FLORISTS
ROBERT KUGEL
Haus moderner Blumenbinderei
Mitglied der Fleurop
Internationale Blumenspendenvermittlung
Charlottenburg, Mommsenstr. 38
TEL. J 6 BLEIBTREU 0630

Spezialität: TAGESLICHT-LEUCHTSCHILDER
Bildereinrahmung — Verglasung
Reparaturen sowie Glasversicherung
Glaserei B. Borgmann
C.2. Kl. Poststr. 4. Tel. E 1 Berolina 1753
Fraime Makers and Glaziers

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

Great Selection

all with ZEISS LENSES
Guarantee for Best Quality
Messter Optic-Photo
Leipziger Str. 110 Friedrich Str. 143
Potsdamer Platz
Joachimsthaler Str. 6
Entwickeln, Kopieren und künstlerisches Vergrössern billig und schnell.

Watch-makers — Jewellers
UHREN GOLDWAREN JUWELEN
Gustav Habener
SW 19, WALLSTRASSE 2
am U-Bahnhof Spittelmarkt

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moder

GERMANY

BRESLAU
(Continued)

SILKS and SUITINGS
SENFT + EXNER
Seidenstoffe
Wollstoffe
Samte
in großer Auswahl
Schweidnitzer Str. 1, am Ring

HOLAS SCHUH-HAUS
fischer
BRESLAU 21, Gräbschener Str. 82
neben der Eisenbahnunterführung
SHOE STORE

Linen Drapers—Wäsche
Trikotagen Gardinen
Strumpfwaren Fensterdekorationen
Spezialität: Brautausstattungen
FUCHS-HENEL
AM RATHAUS 27 TEL. 20146

BOOKSELLERS
Buchhandlung und Antiquariat
Preuss & Jünger
RING 51 TEL. 51402
Bücher aus allen Gebieten
Verlangen Sie bitte Kataloge

CONFECTIONERY
M. Teichmann
Höfchenstr. 49
Feinste Konfitüren eigener Herstellung
Preiswerte Schokoladen, Kakao
Diverse Gebäck und Waffeln

WILH. SCHROLL
TASCHENSTR. 29/31 Tel. 51707
Herrenkleidung fertig und nach Mass
Tuchhandlung, N.S.D.A.P. - Stoffe

SUITINGS
JEWELLERS
Gustav Altmann
Inh. Kurt Altmann
BRESLAU 2, NEUE TASCHENSTR. 8
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SWITZERLAND

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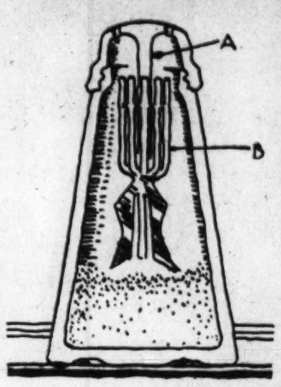
With the Inventors



All-Weather Salt Shaker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN the mists of London or Cape Cod will not dampen the ardor of the new salt shaker which W. B. King, of West Palm Beach, Fla., has invented (U. S. Patent No. 1970891). Above, a section through the middle of the shaker shows the inner mechanism, which produces such efficient behavior. When the whole thing is shaken up and down, the lower prongs loosen caked salt; the smaller prongs pointing upward are there to make sure that the grains are pushed out of the holes in the top.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Æneas — *E-ne'-as* (first *e* as in create, second more sustained as in key, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in sofa, *o* and *i* short).

Bade—*Bad* (short *a*).

Blessed (Rev. 22:14) — Participial adjective; hence two syllables.

Certain, mountain — End them *-tin*.

Clique—*Kleek*.

Conquer—The *n* is sounded as in ink.

Erring — Preferably *ur'-ing* (*u* as in urn).

***Formation**—First *o* as in orb.

Genuine — *Jen'-u-in* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in unite).

Glory—*Glow'-ry*

Government — Don't elide the first *n*.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

***Immediately** — *Ih-me'-dih-it-ly* (first and second *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, long *e*).

Increase—The noun is accented on the first syllable, the verb on the second.

Indigestion—The second *i*, as well as the first, is short.

Jethro—Preferably *Jeth'-ro* (short *e*, long *o*).

Learned—As an adjective meaning "possessing or characterized by scholastic learning," two syllables, *lur'-ned* (*u* as in urn, *e* short).

While there is no pressing occasion for raising the issue, we believe that dictionaries err in not establishing the point that "learned," when a participial adjective used in a sense of "studied," should be sounded as one syllable, *lurnd*, as "the learned lesson."

Lydda — *Lid'-a* (short *i*, *a* as in sofa).

Midian—*Mid'-ih-an* (each *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

***Original** — *O-rij'-i-nal* (*o* as in obey, first *i* short, second clipped-short, *a* clipped-short).

Possess — *Po-zes'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *e* short).

***Revelator** — Principal emphasis now on first syllable, secondary stress on third; *rev'-eh-lay-ter* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

Sacrifice—End the noun preferably *-fise*; end the verb preferably *-fize*.

Saron — Pronunciation unfortunately omitted from the second edition of Webster's; but according to the first edition, *Say'-ron* (long *a*, short *o*).

Selah—A liturgical notation, not to be read.

Stratum — Preferably *stray'-tum* (long *a*, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

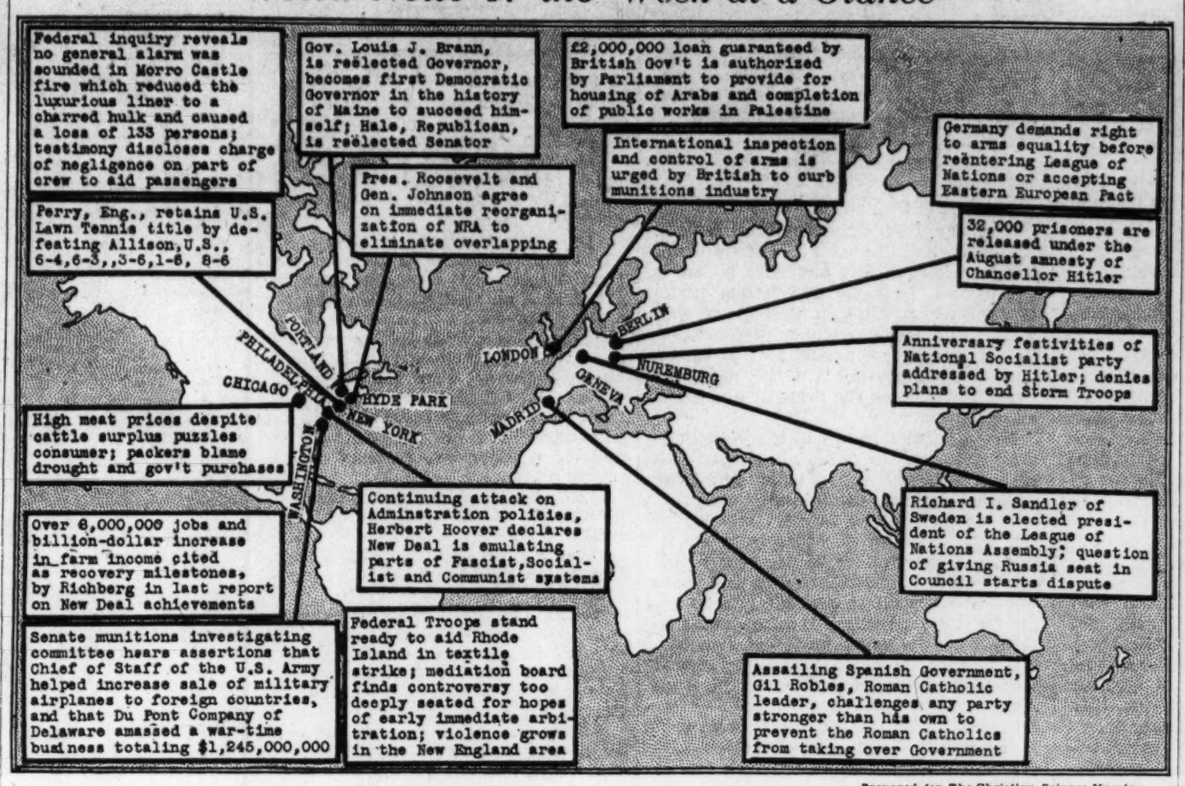
Subject — Sound the noun *sub'-jekt* (both vowels short). As an evidence of the liberal trend of the new Webster's, the colloquial *sub'-jikt* is accorded the dignity of a second-choice listing!

***Tabernacles**—It is no longer necessary to hurry over the third syllable, which now has secondary stress, *tab'-er-nak-'l* (each *a* short, *e* as in maker).

***Testimony** — Secondary stress is now authorized on the third syllable, which, by the way, is not sounded *-mun; tes'-tih-mo-ny* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *o* long).

(Note: Asterisks mark words which in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary are pronounced differently from requirements indicated in the first.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Federal inquiry reveals no general alarm was sounded in Morro Castle fire which reduced the luxurious liner to a charred hulk and caused a loss of 133 persons; testimony discloses charge of negligence on part of crew to aid passengers
Perry, Eng., retains U.S. Lawn Tennis title by defeating Allison, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 1-6, 8-6
Gov. Louis J. Brann, is reëlected Governor, becomes first Democratic Governor in the history of Maine to succeed himself; Hale, Republican, is reëlected Senator
Pres. Roosevelt and Gen. Johnson agree on immediate reorganization of NRA to eliminate overlapping
£2,000,000 loan guaranteed by British Gov't is authorized by Parliament to provide for housing of Arabs and completion of public works in Palestine
International inspection and control of arms is urged by British to curb munitions industry
Germany demands right to arms equality before reëntering League of Nations or accepting Eastern European Pact
32,000 prisoners are released under the August amnesty of Chancellor Hitler
Anniversary festivities of National Socialist party addressed by Hitler; denies plans to end Storm Troops
Richard I. Sandler of Sweden is elected president of the League of Nations Assembly; question of giving Russia seat in Council starts dispute
Assailing Spanish Government, Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, challenges any party stronger than his own to prevent the Roman Catholics from taking over Government
High meat prices despite cattle surplus puzzles consumer; packers blame drought and gov't purchases
Over 6,000,000 jobs and billion-dollar increase in farm income cited as recovery milestones, by Richberg in last report on New Deal achievements
Continuing attack on Administration policies, Herbert Hoover declares New Deal is emulating parts of Fascist, Socialist and Communist systems
Senate munitions investigating committee hears assertions that Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army helped increase sale of military airplanes to foreign countries, and that Du Pont Company of Delaware amassed a war-time business totaling $1,245,000,000
Federal Troops stand ready to aid Rhode Island in textile strike; mediation board finds controversy too deeply seated for hopes of early immediate arbitration; violence grows in the New England area
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friendly Rooster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dorington, Calif.

A BROOD of 16 chicks were suddenly deprived of the mother hen, and the first night they were placed in a box on the hen-house floor. A rooster became interested, and perched above them as near as possible. On the third night he came down from his perch and hovered over them just as a hen would do. During the days following, this Rhode Island Red rooster was always to be seen with the youngsters, busily feeding and caring for them.

This he has continued to do, the chickens being now 2½ months old. At night his foster family still crowd as close to him as possible, and two of them sleep perched on his back.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Slip-On Table Mats

AFTER buying a number of asbestos mats at the "dime store," a clever girl decided to crochet covers in colors to slip on and off the mats when they are used as a protection for the table. She also makes heavy beaded mats for use on living-room tables, where flower vases are set. She uses the large wooden beads and they are attractive as well as protective. She sells direct to homes or to shops carrying gifts. M. C. R.

Remember?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we cut our own Christmas tree in the woods, and put real candles on it? (Mrs. Minnie Van A., Youngstown, Ohio.)

When horse-drawn hacks met all trains? (Garnet A., Los Angeles.)

When children were admonished never to come into the house through the front door, lest they soil the stair carpet? (Mrs. S. P., Beverly Hills, Calif.)

When the family water-dipper was a gourd, grown on the farm? (Mrs. Cornelia M., Charlottsville, Va.)

When school pupils were allowed to go to the window to watch an automobile pass by? (Mrs. W. A., Yonkers, N. Y.)

When the buggy-whip salesman with his curiously shaped sample case came to town? (Dwight L. W., Ben Lomond, Calif.)

When the button-hook hung where the fly-swatter now hangs? (Mrs. Jetta S. M., Palacios, Texas.)

When a choice Christmas gift to a little girl was a real red glass lamp that she could carry upstairs herself to put her dolls to bed? (Mrs. Miriam E. R., York, Penna.)

[Note: The volume of correspondence evoked by this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible. Selections will be made from time to time from the most interesting contributions, however.—Ed.]

Daily Anecdote

A Timely Word

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Goldsmith brought out "The Vicar of Wakefield," it was attacked by the critics and met with a chilly reception from the public.

Just when it seemed that it would pass out as "just another book," Lord Holland sent to his bookseller for some amusing book and received Goldsmith's book. He was so pleased with it that he spoke of it in highest terms of praise to his friends, with the result that the first edition was quickly exhausted.

Its continued popularity is attested by the fact that in the 120 years following its first publication, 96 editions were issued.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Chalk Mark and the Blacking

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a certain Ethiopian, and he worked for the Pullman Benevolent Society. And he could not remember what Shoes belonged to What Berth. Therefore did he mark with Chalk upon the Sole of the Shoes the number of the Berth. And he blacked them and replaced them.

And there came a night when he had gathered the Shoes, and he fell asleep before they were blacked. And he hastened, and he wiped the dust off them with a Rag, and he replaced them under the Berths. And the passengers tipped him just the same. For they beheld the Chalk mark and accepted it as evidence that their Shoes had been blacked.

And the Porter said, Behold I have made a great discovery. If people think their Shoes have been blacked, then they are blacked. . . .

And he said, This is a world of Value Judgment, and things are worth whatever they are accepted as being worth.

And he found his Chalk mark was worth a quarter, and the blacking of the Shoes was worth no more.

But he tried it once upon me, and I gave him another lesson in Philosophy.

And I said, Oh, thou shrewd and crafty Ethiopian, there are men who have gotten rich by the sale of Mining Stocks whose value was based on that system, and there are others who have gained great renown who work the same racket, but in the long run, it is nothing to write home about. The world will little note nor long remember the whiteness of thy Chalk upon the soles of their Shoes; they will want to judge thee by the blackness of the blacking upon the residue thereof.

And I said, Thou hast the number of my Berth, and I also have thy number. It is not 23, for I will not report thee for thy neglect, but speak to thee kindly. Black thou thy Shoes, and do it honestly, or else betake thee to the hay and omit the Chalk mark.

And I considered how many men there be who fall into the same system. They discover some method whereby their work shall appear to have been done, and then go to sleep with the calm assurance that their trick will not be discovered. But there cometh a time when the establishment is laying off help, and then are those men on the wrong side of the Employment Gate.

For what I say unto the Ethiopian that do I say to all men, that white Chalk mark upon the sole of the Shoe is no permanent or satisfactory substitute for the black mark of the blacking brush where the blacking doth belong. And men's sins do find them Out.

The Old Pump

Girls Will Be Girls, but the Pump Still Adds a Touch of Quaint Dignity to the Yard of the Little Red Schoolhouse, Which Henry Ford Offers as One of the Attractions at Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass. The Picture Comes From Mrs. Florence Young, Reading, Mass.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Mount Hermon

ABOUT 35 miles to the north and slightly to the east of the Sea of Galilee towers the majestic summit of Mount Hermon, which rises to a height of some 9380 feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

Hermon possesses no fewer than three different peaks, and scholars consider that it is this physical feature to which the Psalmist refers when he writes of "the Hermons" (Authorized Version "Hermonites") in Psalm 42:6.

Occasionally we find references to this mountain as forming a natural boundary or limit: for instance in Deut. 3:8, where the Israelites are said to have conquered all the territory to the east of the Jordan from the "River of Arnon unto Mount Hermon." The "extraordinary richness and copiousness" of the dew which fell on Mount Hermon was proverbial (Psalms 133:3), and it was supposed to "impart life and fertility" (cf. Briggs: "Psalms," Vol. II, p. 476).

Things of Beauty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

READERS of the Monitor are invited to share in this department jottings of beautiful things seen, heard, or felt. An anonymous contributor to the September *Atlantic* lists the following:

The word combinations "Acton Vale," "Zlota Lipa."

A child relating a pleasant dream.

Polished brass knockers on doors of dull dwellings.

The strong, assuring dignity of "O God, our help in ages past."

Captain Scott's last letter to Barrie from his South Pole expedition.

Evening chimes in a small town.

A full-rigged sailing ship in mid-ocean, from a passing liner.

A neat, clean, simple balance sheet.

The line: "Euclid alone hath looked on beauty bare."

The curve of a plowshare.

* * *

To these we add a few by way of further illustration:

The Latin word "Animalia."

Bright shining after rain.

Liszt's "Liebestraum."

Lowell's line: "Be noble, and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

A clear brook.

The hand upturned in giving.

(Acknowledgment and thanks are due Mrs. C. L. Y., Haddonfield, N. J., for proposing the feature.)

Today's Limerick

The doughty and good yacht "Endeavour"
Will shortly make efforts to seavour
America's long hold
On the cup which bids bold
To stay here forever and eavour.

In Lighter Vein

Anecdote

Senator Borah, at a Washington reception, was defending the Chinese.

"The Chinese civilization," he said, "is the oldest in the world. To know the Chinese is to respect them. Are we very much their superiors? A Chinese mandarin of great and lofty rank attended a ball here in Washington the other night. Well, he looked on for some time at the contortions and kicks of the perspiring young men and women of Washington's high society as they danced the Charleston, and then he turned to his hostess, and said in a tone of mild astonishment:

"'Can't you get your servants to do this for you?'"

Father's Part

A newly married woman was showing off to a friend the treasures of her home, including a neat sports car.

"I suppose your father got you that?" said the visitor.

"Not likely," was the indignant reply. "George wouldn't accept such a thing. All that father pays for is the rent and the housekeeping expenses."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passed

"Yes, we spent our holiday motoring on the Continent. It was glorious."

"Motoring abroad, eh? You must have passed some glorious scenery."

"Oh, we must have done. Why, we averaged 400 miles a day!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Reason

Mistress: "Why don't you ever water the rubber plant, Norah?"

Norah: "I thought it was waterproof."

A Saving

Friend: "I suppose your son is less of an expense now that he's graduated from college?"

Executive: "Well, yes. I don't have to put a three-cent stamp on his pay envelope any more."

Not in Tune

Professor in Physiology: "This morning we will consider the heart, liver, kidney, and lungs."

Tired Student: "Just another organ recital."

Alike

"How can you stand these small apartments?"

"Oh, everything is in proportion, we even use condensed milk."

Much Room

"Was the subway crowded when you came home?"

"No, I had a strap all to myself."

Quotation for Today

HEAR, see, and be silent, if you wish to live in peace.
—GESTA ROMANORUM.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Quiet Time in the Old Town This Morning*

By CARMACK

Sleeping in a tent and being able to slip out—
And take an early morning hike certainly is fine business—
The streets are as deserted as a country road, so there is no traffic to worry about—
SNIFF SNIFF
And I can amble around and sniff and investigate things to my heart's content—
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

British Labor's Program

A STUDIED tone of moderation pervades the "program of action" prepared by the executive of the British Labor Party for consideration at the annual party conference, though the sum of the proposals, taken one by one, may not be very far removed from the program of the revolutionary Left. It is a fact worth noting that the leaders who are in control of the party machine have doggedly maintained the essentials of a moderate plan, in spite of the fact that they are constitutionally obliged to conform to the resolutions of the conference, which have lately been influenced by the Left.

The dramatic party meetings, which cheer and accept sensational resolutions backed by Sir Stafford Cripps, in theory can bind the executive. But the character of the party meetings changes from year to year, while the executive is pulling the strings all the time. Moreover, some of its members will be members of a future Labor Government, and they know that such a government will depend on many forces other than those represented at political conferences. Its persistent adherence to a comparatively moderate policy is a clear indication that the men who will be responsible for determining the fighting issue for Labor at the next election are convinced that extremism will not avail.

With this in mind, the report lays down that the whole faith of the party reposes in the achievement of change by consent. It intends not to destroy but to enhance the power of the democratic system to grapple with the issues before it. It is implied that there will be no swift revolutionary change, effected at one stroke.

True, it asserts that public ownership and control of the primary industries and services are essential. But when it comes to particularize the pivotal industries which the party would deal with, it names only banking, national transport, coal, iron and steel, and electricity; and there are many leading industrialists who are not antagonistic to the reorganization of all of these industries, except banking, under public corporations.

We see, then, the official Socialist leaders inclining toward a form of Socialism which may be neither noxious nor dangerous. There are passages in the report which suggest that they have not learned the lesson of the danger of squandering the capital resources of the country in unproductive expenditure.

But it is possible, and at present it looks even probable, that there will be less to fear, under the next Labor Government, from the audacity of its policy than from its lack of vigorous and experienced leaders.

Profits of Destruction

THE war-time earnings of one of America's great munitions firms have been characterized as "beautiful" by the chairman of the corporation's board in his testimony before the Senate committee investigating the armament business. If Pierre du Pont was quoted correctly, his choice of the word "beautiful" was unfortunate. What must the families of the 35,000,000 dead and wounded World War soldiers think of the word "beautiful" as applied to these profits of destruction?

Several weeks ago Irénée du Pont, vice-chairman of the board of the same E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Delaware, asserted that the proposed investigation of munitions firms was inspired by "a subservient force instigated by the Third Internationale and allied interests to weaken the defensive powers of capitalistic countries." Surely, in view of the testimony during the last week, this now will be widely recognized as the "red herring" that it was, and similar efforts to prevent important facts being uncovered will be resisted in the future by a wiser public.

The du Pont firm, admittedly, has a more patriotic record than some, and its war-time profits were scarcely one-fifth those of the United States Steel Corporation. Yet no thoughtful American citizen who hears of the $1,245,000,000 in orders which rolled in to the du Pont firm alone during the war years, to say nothing of a dozen other American munitions firms which had net profits averaging from $325,000 to $40,000,000 each war year can fail to recall the unpaid war debts. Through the Liberty Loans, the American people funneled billions to the allied governments. With the credit thus set up in the United States, these governments bought munitions. So, to the munitions makers went much of the American people's money. The munitions makers turned back some of it in the form of very high taxes, but even so most of them profited richly.

When the war ended many munitions contracts were canceled by warring governments. The du Pont company alone suffered a cancellation of $260,000,000 in orders. "The war's end meant a great change for us," said Pierre du Pont, before the committee, "a great change." He meant that there were no more such "beautiful" profits. Perhaps, however, the change to peace was as "beautiful" for the people of the warring countries as the profits of destruction had been for munitions makers.

If there *must* be profits in destruction, should they not go to the public, rather than to private groups? And, if so, does that not imply that the Government ought to find a means to take all the profit out of private arms production?

A Farmer's Dilemma

SOMETHING new in dilemmas has appeared on the agricultural horizon after the patience and endurance of the American farmer had been tested to the utmost. First, he had falling prices of almost everything he sold to contend with. Then the problem of overproduction had to be faced. And just as expert measures to meet that situation were provided, along came the drought and upset all calculations.

Now a farmer in one of the New England states writes to his newspaper protesting against what he calls "unwitting governmental discrimination." He says that a cousin (also a farmer) in a southern state received an order from Washington to plow under 25 per cent of his cotton crop. The cousin replied that there was not so much as a single boll on his property. He was then informed that as he was on the government list as a cotton planter, it would be appreciated if he would kindly coöperate and plow up 25 per cent of his land anyhow.

Shortly after this puzzling incident it is reported that he received another government communication ordering him to get rid of 25 per cent of his pigs. Again he took his pen in hand and regretfully declared that his farm could not boast even as much as three little pigs. And again he was told that he was on the government list as a pig-breeder and would he please do something about it.

After his correspondence with Washington had been forgotten the Southerner one day received two official-looking envelopes in which he found two handsome checks from Uncle Sam. One was for plowing under the cotton he did not grow and the other was for doing away with 25 per cent of the pigs he did not own.

And now the New England farmer wishes to know how he can get on the same list as his cousin. He can't grow cotton in his neck of the woods, pigs are prohibited by the selectmen, and he does not wish to pull up stakes and go South. So what is he to do?

Musical Touchdowns

STALWART footballers of Notre Dame this year will step to stirring martial music through the intricate rhythm of the famous Rockne shift, according to Elmer Layden, the new coach. Layden knew more about end runs than arpeggios in his college days; he was one of the famous "Four Horsemen," considered the greatest backfield ever assembled.

Now the Notre Dame team will gain synchronization from the college band, and the piccolo player in the rear rank will have a chance to fight for dear old alma mater; his high trill may help send a fifty-yard pass safe into the arms of a high-stepping adagio end. "This experiment not only should synchronize team play, but it should key up the team and send it fighting down the field," the coach explains. "It should enable us to teach our quarterbacks to call signals in the same tempo and drive the team ahead. We can play the music before the game and during an offensive drive to pep up the team and keep it in the same driving rhythm."

With the quarterback and his ten comrades humming "Marching Through Georgia" while taking out Georgia Tech men, all may go well. But what if their rivals start chanting "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain"—just to set up a contrary rhythm as part of their defense? Will the Notre Dame shift lose its tuneful precision in the *melange* of sharps, flats, minor chords and boop-a-doops? Or will the boys forget tunes and play hard straight football to "win to the tune of 33—0"? Even Coach Layden will admit that the latter is the sweetest tune of all.

Milady Walks

IF ADVANCE heraldings of winter fashions are to be trusted, women will need to pay attention to their carriage. During the past few years comfort as well as beauty has been a prime consideration. Now there is to be added another quality. Regal bearing must accompany the wearing of winter fabrics and designs.

According to Vionnet, Patou, Mainbocher and Schiaparelli, a new era dawns. In place of simple line and chaste material, there are to be brocades that will "stand alone," spangled fabrics of glittering composition, cloth of gold, cloth of silver, and other metallic weaves. Skirts are to be adorned with panniers, jackets with padded epaulets, quilted capes in several tiers are promised. Dresses will be sheathed as in a coat of mail; or, if ruffled, the ruffles will be weighted down with cut steel, beaded embroidery, semi-precious stones.

In earlier days when a similar mode prevailed, women acquired a necessary poise and airiness of movement by faithful practice; the training included carrying a pile of books on her head as she walked. It is not likely that the women of today will go through any such discipline in order to enter a room with majesty or to walk abroad with grace and ease. It is expected that, having learned during recent years how to dress with taste and comfort, she may refuse—if Dame Fashion goes too far—to follow her dictates.

The Radicals' Case

Book of the Day

IF KARL MARX stood on the summit of capitalism and predicted its decline, Lewis Corey in THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM (New York: Covici Friede. $4) has placed himself halfway down the slope, with much of the decline at his back and the ultimate abyss but a quick leap before him.

The author interprets the history of the United States as a proof of the Marxist thesis that capitalism contains within itself the seeds of its own collapse.

The author depicts the early seizure by capitalism of the highly developed handicrafts, their mechanization and resultant high productivity; then follows the accumulation of capital, more intense productivity, after which the reverse sets in, with expansion restricted, profits falling and the development of monopolies to protect earnings.

Monopolies, described by Mr. Corey as a confession of capitalistic decline, tend further to restrict output, raise prices and contract the domestic market. Then imperialism caps the evolution of capitalism.

Because the system allegedly has now exhausted most of the long-time factors of expansion, Mr. Corey reasons, with the orthodox ideology of Communism, but only occasionally with its strident rhetoric, that capitalism is doomed.

But cannot capitalism stabilize its forces despite the vanishing frontier? Mr. Corey says, "No." Capitalism, he alleges, contains such contradictions that stability is impossible. Dedicated to profit, capitalism is more concerned with production than with consumption. It must accumulate capital by intense productivity, surplus value must be garnered. This means that wages must be disproportionately less than profits, which means that consumption must fail to absorb what is produced. This maladjustment spells slackened purchasing power, curtailed production and unemployment. Unemployment and other characteristics of collapse become absolute and the ground is laid for the proletarian revolution.

The author insists that only violent action by the workers can dethrone capitalism and permit distribution of potential abundance.

He disposes of the New Deal as a subterfuge masquerading as a new mechanism of economic justice but actually the same old capitalistic pattern.

One wonders if most Marxists do not repose too great confidence in the fatalistic pattern of history. The falling plateaus in the Marxist's sight always land the system in the valley of Communism. And the final plunge is always accompanied by a proletarian push. One wonders if sufficient respect for the imponderables is entertained. Karl Marx did not foresee Fascism; neither did he foresee efforts of men in power to attain economic justice through the democratic method. Mr. Corey's book is valuable as an underlining of obvious abuses in the capitalistic system, as a frank statement of the radicals' intentions, and as a challenge to American thinkers to attain social justice without resorting to the contradiction of violence.

RALPH M. BLAGDEN.

North . . South . . East . . West

Should Mercy Be Tempered With Justice?

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE are interesting shades and differences of opinion, principally among expert criminologists, as to the efficacy of the parole system in dealing with humanitarian problems in the prisons, and its relation to the ever-increasing prison quotas. Directly related, also, is the problem of the super-criminal, at large or in prison, almost without exception a graduate or post-graduate convict. Anyone who has given serious thought to the subject and has read or listened to the arguments of serious-minded students, quite logically may have concluded that as between the advocates of even a more liberal parole policy and those who urge pardon-proof and escape-proof prisons as the permanent habitat of capital offenders, there can be no helpful agreement. Modern conditions in the underworld of crime seem to emphasize the need for a resurvey, without prejudice, of the problem which the offenders themselves have provided.

First of all, perhaps, and before the case of the individual violator of society's moral code is considered, the fact should be emphasized that the offender, primarily, is the product of that very society whose declared rights he has transgressed. He is not a thing apart from the great mass which is the product of the thing we call civilization. Those who are at once his sponsors and his victims provide the opportunity and the temptation for his transgression and then, giving thanks that they are not as other men, demand some form of compensation for the sacred rights of society which have been violated.

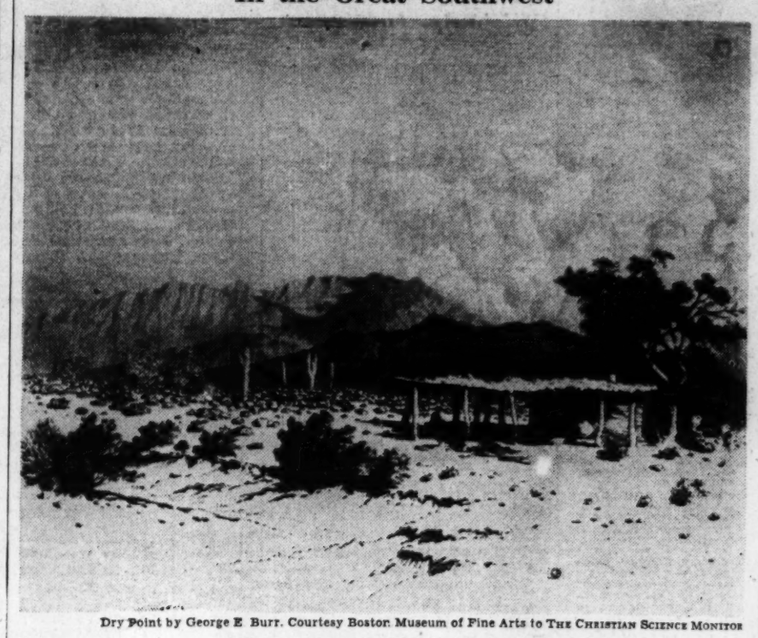
But there remains, of course, the problem of the individual offender. He should, primarily, have been able to resist all temptation to transgress. He should, it may be insisted, have shunned the pitfalls which society has permitted to be licensed and made alluring along his path. He should not have been tempted to steal from his employer to provide money to be wagered in bucket-shops and at race tracks, which turn a part of their receipts back into society's treasury. He should have been wise enough to have resisted the temptations of the licensed saloon and tavern, and to have avoided the brightly lighted dance halls. He should not, finally, have armed himself with a weapon offered to him by those who are permitted to profit, under sanction of society-made laws, by the transaction.

I have read, recently, two thought-provoking theses upon this subject of punishment as an antidote to crime. There is wide divergence in their point of view and conclusions regarding the end to be accomplished, and some difference regarding the end sought. It is argued by the advocates of a more liberal parole and pardon system that the jails, reformatories and prisons are, in reality, schools of crime in which reformation is made impossible. From these prisons, apparently as a result of the insistence of such advocates, an increasingly large number of offenders are released annually. It is important, in appraising the reasonableness of the theory expounded by parole advocates that those loudest in its defense are not men and women charged with the duty of apprehending the lawless and bringing them into court.

Those charged with the duty of running down and bringing offenders to the bar of justice insist that the increase in crimes against persons and property, intensified by organization and prearranged defense, is encouraged by the too frequent exercise of clemency. They demand the erection of escape-proof prisons, whether this protection be against force or an unwise resort to pardons or paroles. They produce a convincing array of facts and figures in support of their argument. They show how frequently the pardoning power is abused, either by governors or governors and their advisory councils or boards. It would seem that much of the work done in apprehending and convicting confirmed offenders is nullified by the unwise or improper exercise of thinly disguised executive mercy.

Until these conflicting policies are reconciled or their differences are composed, a remaining and ever-pertinent problem is unsolved and unanswered. This is as to the real purpose of punishment. Is it sought, in imposing it, to avenge society's disrespected rights as they are assumed to exist, or is it to reform and rehabilitate the offender?

In the Great Southwest



Dry Point by George E Burr. Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INDIAN HOME, SALT RIVER MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA"

Rancho Pajaro

THERE were seasons on the ranch when time stood still. Blazing blue days stretched into weeks with interminable regularity and sameness. Nights differed only in the moon's rise and wane. All summer the Gulf breeze blew from the southeast and vegetation acquired a curiously permanent slant to the northwest as though about to depart in that direction.

The big calendar became yellowed and torn but its legend was practically useless anyway. The world and its doings, outside our pastures, might have been on a holiday and the inhabitants of Rancho Pajaro would have been none the wiser. To be sure, we might have learned from the weekly paper, as we did on one occasion, that we had celebrated Thanksgiving on the Thursday before the national holiday. At this proof of our isolation we were amused rather than chagrined—all except the cook. He complained of "feeling all out of step, somehow."

But there were compensations. For one thing, any day could be wash day. Joseffa would come to the window where I was knitting and, having got my attention, would convey to me in eloquent sign language that the weather was propitious for washing. Sometimes, after struggling for several minutes to make herself understood without recourse to speech, she would burst forth in her native tongue. As almost the only words in my Spanish vocabulary were "water," "starch" and "bluing," and as Joseffa's monologue fairly bristled with these words, we would finally come to an understanding as to the amount of the above materials to be used. Then, she would subside, looking vastly relieved.

* * *

One September evening, when the heat was intense, we sat under the chinaberry trees and watched a scimitar moon cut a thin arc in the sky. The dusk had closed in abruptly and the air was quite still. Even the leaves of the date palms, shredded into long fringes by the dry winds, hung motionless. The Boss fanned his face with his Stetson and remarked that the equinox had passed unmarked by any disturbance. From time to time, some member of the family would walk to the reservoir and gaze at the north sky where a sharp line of clouds was mounting.

A fence rider from the Cross S rode up to the corrals and presently came clanking to the house. After pouring a drink from the water jug that hung in the shade, he delivered his message to the Boss and started back to his horse.

"What's your hurry?" called the Boss. "Stay and have some supper." But the fence rider thought he'd "be getting on." He did not say that he was hurrying home to beat the rain. That would have been accounted rash prophecy in the ranch country, but there was significance in the glance that he cast over his shoulder at the rapidly spreading cloud bank.

"I don't wish him any harm," observed Luke, one of our veteran cowboys, mildly, "but I hope he gets wet."

Ben, the camp cook, put his head out the door and looked, weatherwise, at the horizon.

"She's on the way," he remarked briefly. "She" was the belated norther.

"That cloud is just a heap of dust," declared one old-timer.

"I'll believe it's a norther when it hits here," said Art, with a show-me air.

Art was the youngster of the outfit and the perpetrator of frequent practical jokes. The Boss saw a chance for some fun and motioned the others to keep still. Turning to Art, who had not bothered to look at the clouds, he said, "Well, since you are sure that there won't be a norther tonight, you won't mind lending me your blankets. I want to ride over to the windmills in the west pasture and I may need some extra bedding if I decide to camp out."

"Sure thing," agreed Art stoutly. "You'll need 'em under but not over you."

A chuckle went round the group on the porch and Art decided to reconsider. Often he had dug a pit for his own feet.

"Wait a minute," he bargained. "I didn't say it *couldn't* hit tonight. Let me take a look at that sky."

Leisurely unfolding his long legs he rose and ambled to the clearing from where the ominous cloud could be seen.

"Zowie!" he exclaimed in astonishment, and not waiting to answer the Boss's banter he shouted to the cowboys: "Come on, you leather-hangers."

* * *

There was work to be done and no time to lose in doing it. The barns must be closed on the north side and the milk cows driven to shelter. Ben left the supper cooling on the table while he helped get the chickens under cover. I ran to the washhouse and brought tubs and put them under the eaves. Saddles that had hung on the lower limb of the mesquite tree all summer were hurriedly stacked in the commissary.

Some sixth sense had warned the barnyard animals that the weather was changing. The pigs began to squeal absurdly and the horses ran around in the barn lot with their heads thrown back, sniffing the wind, some minutes before there was a stir in the air.

Not premature by a second were our preparations. By the time the buckets of milk were strained and covered from the dust, the norther had struck. The old ranch house swayed a little in the gusts and the timbers creaked and swelled under the battery of rain. My ears drank in the sound of water beating in the tubs. Pennies were tossed to see who would bring in a log for the fire and a grin spread over the faces of the men when Art had to go. When the house was warm and as water-tight as it was likely to be that night, dinner was served.

Appetites that had flagged during the heat suddenly found themselves, and Ben, shuttling back and forth from kitchen to dining room with the bread plate, declared that the biscuits "flew off'n the plate."

"Well, Art," said the Boss, stretching his hands comfortably to the fire; "how about letting me have those blankets tonight?"

"No sirree!" protested Art. "I was just thinking about borrowing some myself."

LILLIAN VANDIVER BYRD

The Wide Horizon

Will the Kings Return?

By Sisley Huddleston

"IF ANY attempt were made to place the Archduke Otto on the throne of Austria or of Hungary, we would mobilize," said the representative of a central European country to me.

It is, of course, not impossible that the difficulties in the way of a restoration will be removed. Italy might prefer an Austrian monarchy to the Anschluss. France could be persuaded in the same sense, were the members of the Little Entente not its allies. The lesson of recent years is, as Bernard Shaw said, "you never can tell." The unlikeliest things are perpetually happening.

Yet, in general, to use sporting language, exiled kings rarely stage a comeback. "The Captains and the Kings depart"—but they do not return.

* * *

It is true that Boris of Bulgaria took the place of the dethroned Ferdinand; that Carol of Roumania, after a stormy youth, succeeded his own little son Michael; and that Alexander of Yugoslavia acts as his own dictator. But none of these monarchs was really rejected at any time. Those who were swept away by the war find it hard to recapture popular sentiments.

Besides, there is in some cases a foreign veto. The Archduke Otto would have a better chance were it not for the opposition of neighboring countries to the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs symbolize for them centuries of oppression. They would seem to stand for revenge and territorial extension. The ex-Empress Zita is working hard for her son Otto; while he, a studious young man, lives quietly in his little court at Steenockerzeel near Brussels.

The Hohenzollerns have by no means abandoned their hope of ruling again over Germany, but it is certain that the recent evolution of the Reich has diminished their prospects. The ex-Kaiser forfeited the good opinion of his subjects by his flight to Doorn in Holland. The Crown Prince Wilhelm appears disinterested. But some attention is concentrated on Prince Louis-Ferdinand, a grandson of the Kaiser, who, in the meantime, while waiting for a turn of the wheel, is engaged in the automobile business.

There are, besides, such pretenders as Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, who was for the time conspicuous. But the new unification of the Reich seems to rule him out in present circumstances. Scoffing references by the leading National Socialists to "princely persons," would indicate the remoteness of a restoration in Germany. But again prophecy would, in a kaleidoscopic Europe, be hazardous.

One would imagine the Soviet régime to be so well established in Russia that the head of the House of Romanoff, the Grand Duke Cyril, can hardly expect effectively to reign. Yet ten years ago the cousin of the former Czar, living in France, proclaimed himself Emperor, and is so recognized by the Monarchists in exile. His son Wladimir is still in his teens. He is being trained in preparation for the day that may never come.

* * *

In France the Republic is of longer date. It has already existed for over sixty years. But it, too, like the new republics of Europe, arose out of the ashes of defeat. Kings and emperors cannot afford to lose wars—they lose their thrones as well. Yet the Republic has been shaken by incompetent and corrupt government, and the Royalists in France have plucked up fresh courage. What complicates matters is that it was not the Monarchy which was overthrown in 1870—it was the Empire. The Monarchy was overthrown in the Revolution 150 years ago. The first Napoleon was not an hereditary king—he was created Emperor by a plebiscite. The French aristocracy always regarded him as an usurper. When he, in his turn, disappeared, the hereditary kings came back. Finally, the throne went to Louis-Philippe of the Orléans branch, who was dethroned in 1848. Napoleon III (there was no second Napoleon) was, like his uncle, a plebiscitary Emperor.

So that there are two claimants to French rulership. There is the young Prince Napoleon, who lives with his mother, the Princess Clementine, in Brussels, and who is not treated very seriously. And there is the legitimate King—the Duc de Guise, who also lives near Brussels, in the Manoir d'Anjou. He is not permitted to enter France. His son, the Comte de Paris, has distinguished himself in aviation.

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Some observers believe that the Spanish Republic may collapse under the weight of the increasing difficulties. In that event the former King Alfonso, who never formally abdicated, might return. Yet Monarchist hopes are chiefly centered on the younger son of Alfonso—Juan de Bourbon. His older brothers have virtually renounced their claim.

It is not impossible that there will be a reaction in this or that country, and that circumstances will favor a restoration. Yet when one regards the European situation, troubled as it is, it would appear that the world has moved beyond the Monarchist stage. In Belgium the young Leopold III has inherited some of the prestige of his illustrious father. In Great Britain the King is beloved, but he governs constitutionally. In smaller northern countries, which were neutral and were not affected by the war, monarchs have kept a personal hold on the affections of their peoples.

But, with these exceptions, the whole current of our time is against kingly prerogatives.